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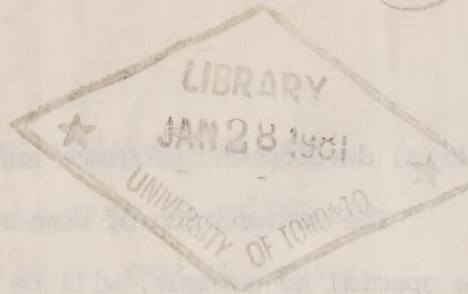




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Government  
Publication

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For immediate release

## \$350 MILLION SPECIAL INDUSTRY AND LABOUR ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

OTTAWA, January 19, 1981 -- A three-year, \$350 million program to promote industrial restructuring and labour adjustment was made public today by the Ministers of Employment and Immigration, Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Labour.

The announcement was made to implement the pledge in the October 28 Budget to provide a special allocation to be utilized in support of "industrial restructuring and manpower retraining and mobility in areas of particular need."

The principal focus of the program is a series of special community based measures to respond to serious industrial dislocation situations. These measures will be made available in communities designated on the basis that they have recently experienced large-scale industry dislocation that has directly resulted in a significant increase in the level of community unemployment. Other elements of the program will also be available to workers and firms outside the designated communities for industrial restructuring and manpower adjustment purposes.

This new program supplements the extensive array of existing industrial assistance and labour market programs and is also in addition to the substantial overall increases in federal funding for economic and

industrial development programs announced in the Budget.

The designation of communities, for the community-based portion of the special adjustment, will be made by Cabinet with the first designations within the next few weeks. Communities will be designated for one year with a maximum of two six-month extensions. It is estimated that at any point in time five or six community designations would be in place.

Community Adjustment Committees will be set up for each designated community. The committees will facilitate the co-ordination of the elements of the community-based program and their integration with the full range of standard federal, provincial and municipal programs available. Membership on the Community Adjustment Committees will normally comprise representatives from the business and labour sectors as well as local and provincial government officials and officials of the federal Departments of ITC, E&I, Labour and Regional Economic Expansion.

Within the federal government an Industrial and Labour Adjustment Committee of Deputy Ministers from the four above-mentioned Departments plus Finance will be established to assist the responsible Ministers in the overall management of the program.

Specific program elements of the community strategy are:

For industry

- A special program of financial assistance for firms undertaking projects to establish, expand, or restructure operations in designated communities. This program will be provided by ITC through its Enterprise Development



Program (EDP). The forms of assistance offered will include contributions of up to 75 per cent of consulting costs and up to 50 per cent of capital and preproduction costs undertaken in connection with eligible projects. In these and several other respects, the special program represents a significant expansion beyond what is now available under EDP.

- A new Industry and Community Development Panel of the Enterprise Development Board will be constituted for the duration of the program. The panel will consider individual firm-specific project proposals and it will make every effort to reach decisions regarding the merits of proposals and the terms and conditions of assistance as quickly as possible.

#### For workers

- increased training allowances to encourage workers in redundant occupations to train for other jobs;
- enhanced and more flexible mobility assistance to encourage workers to find alternate employment;
- a new portable wage subsidy program for workers 45 years of age or older who have worked a minimum of five years in an affected firm or industry;
- a community employment program designed to provide

productive temporary employment, primarily to help workers during the adjustment process;

- an early retirement program, for workers aged 54 and older, provided through modification and extension of Labour Canada's Adjustment Benefits Program.

The adjustment strategy also includes measures that will be generally available. They are:

- changes in the Critical Trade Skills Training initiatives, to assist growth by providing for a more adequate domestic supply of needed high skill workers in the medium term;
- changes in the Canada Labour Code, to provide better protection in regard to redundancies and lay-offs for workers in federally regulated industries; and
- for industrial situations outside designated communities where specific restructuring projects would not otherwise receive adequate aid under available programs, the government will consider proposals to provide financial assistance. The criteria, terms and conditions governing this part of the adjustment package will be the same as those applied under the ITC community-based industry adjustment program.





# news release communiqué

For Immediate Release

PA1  
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## COMMUNITIES DESIGNATED FOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

OTTAWA, March 16, 1981 — The Ministers of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Employment and Immigration, and Labour, Herb Gray, Lloyd Axworthy, and Gerald Regan, announced today that the following communities and workers are the first to be designated for assistance under the three-year \$350 million Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program, previously announced in January:

- the Port Cartier/Sept-Iles, Quebec community and the workers in the pulp and paper and primary metal industries in that community;
- the Sydney, Nova Scotia community and the workers in the primary metal industry in that community;
- the Tracy/Sorel, Quebec community and the workers in the ship-building industry in that community;
- the Windsor, Ontario community and the workers in the automotive assembly and auto parts industries in that community.

The workers who are eligible for special labour assistance as a result of these designations are identified by reference to the location of the place where they were permanently employed and is irrespective of their place of residence at that time.

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Also announced was detailed information on the criteria used in designating the communities. These criteria will apply to future designations under the Community Based Program.

For these designations, the community of Windsor is defined to include the municipalities of Windsor, Amberstburg and Belle River, as well as the Townships of Anderdon, North Colchester, Maidstone, Sandwich West, and Sandwich South.

The community of Tracy/Sorel is defined as the geographic area contained within the Sorel Census Agglomeration Area (CAA).

The community of Port Cartier/Sept-Iles is defined by the respective municipal boundaries for each city and the land bordering Highway 138 between the two municipalities.

The community of Sydney is defined as the geographic area contained within the Sydney and Sydney Mines Census Agglomeration Areas (CAA's).

These designations will be in place for an automatic period of one year, with provision for a maximum of two six-month extensions.

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Federally sponsored community adjustment committees are being established in the communities. They will provide advice concerning community economic and social redevelopment needs. They will also act as catalysts and provide a focal point for facilitating the co-ordination of the elements of the special Community Based Industrial and Labour Adjustment Program, as they apply to these communities, and their integration with the full range of federal, provincial and municipal programs available.

Membership on the committees will be invited from the business and labour sectors as well as local and provincial government officials along with officials of the relevant federal departments. In the very near future, federal officials will be contacting the appropriate local labour, business, provincial and municipal authorities.

Workers who, with little prospect of early re-employment, have been laid off from within the sectors identified for each of these communities will be eligible immediately for consideration under direct job creation (community employment) and portable wage subsidy programs. Other special labour adjustment programs providing enriched mobility incentives and early retirement benefits will be in place shortly. Improved training allowances are expected to be available later this year, as soon as the necessary legislative amendments are approved by Parliament. In addition to these elements of the Community Based Program, improved Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) incentives are now available. More detail on the package of labour programs is provided in the attached backgrounder.

Industrial projects in the designated communities will also now have available to them the special Community Based Industrial Adjustment Program provided by Industry, Trade and Commerce. This program provides financial assistance to eligible firms undertaking capital projects to establish, expand or restructure operations in the designated community. More details on the industrial assistance program are also attached.

The four communities have been chosen as the first designations under the Community Based Program because of the extent of the dislocations currently affecting them. The extent of the layoffs in the sectors identified in these communities, relative to the total labour force of each community, indicates that these adjustment situations are among the most difficult in Canada today.

The federal government is examining actively the need for additional community as well as industry designations under the community based and industry specific programs announced in January, and will be continuing to monitor potential situations as they may develop in other communities.

This new special program for industrial and labour adjustment has been designed to supplement the extensive array of federal industrial assistance and labour market programs already in place. For these new programs, a highly selective and focussed approach is being used to ensure that they are applied in major adjustment situations.



The community-based portion of the program is called into effect when the speed and magnitude of such change has imposed and would otherwise continue to impose an inordinate burden on the community. As noted above, it provides special assistance to the directly affected workers in firms in designated sectors in the community. It also provides special assistance to firms wishing to expand, restructure or set up operations in the designated community.

The selective nature of this approach means that only a limited number of community designations be in place at any point in time. The following considerations are used in assessing the designations. They will continue to be used to ensure that only the most severe cases of existing or future community disruption are designated.

- It needs to be demonstrated that the combined impact of both the absolute size of the industry sector layoffs in any given community, and their effect as a per cent of total employment in the community, warrant designation.
- The dislocation must represent a recent event and not a long-standing situation. Other programs exist to deal with long-term regional or local income disparities.
- The industry situation giving rise to the community dislocation must be of a permanent character as opposed to temporary. In this context, particular attention is given to dislocations which reflect industry-wide structural adaptation. It is, therefore, necessary to determine that the dislocation is not likely to reverse itself, in a reasonable period of time, as a result of improvement in the relevant economic conditions.

Moreover, it is necessary to assess if any potential industrial projects are on the horizon for communities under consideration and the extent to which these would dampen or reverse the existing situation.

- Consideration is also given to the characteristics of the affected labour force including such factors as its potential mobility and the proximity of the community to a larger, healthier labour market.
- The definition of community for purposes of the program must recognize local labour market conditions. Where appropriate, it also allows for the aggregation of adjacent communities when a number of neighbouring smaller communities are involved, or when the prospects of capturing a greater number of viable industrial projects are enhanced.



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# communiqué news release

## GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTORS

OTTAWA/MONTREAL, June 19, 1981 - The Honourable Herb Gray, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Honourable Pierre De Bané, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion today announced a new policy for Canada's textile and clothing sectors. The purpose of this major adjustment program is to secure for Canada viable and competitive textile and clothing industries and to revitalize the economies of those communities most vulnerable to foreign competition in these sectors. The Ministers also announced that the Government has begun negotiations to continue restraint agreements with supplying countries during the adjustment period.

The Government will reallocate more than \$250 million over five years for a new program to:

- establish new employment in communities affected by industrial adjustment;
- help displaced workers take advantage of new employment opportunities.
- assist the modernization of viable firms in the textile and clothing industries;

The federal program continues the adjustment direction set by the Textile Policy of 1970. While the Government does not favour special measures of protection on a permanent basis, the Canadian textile and clothing

industries will require some protection during the adjustment period to permit restructuring toward more viable lines of production. Officials have been instructed to pursue negotiations with supplying countries immediately, based on the framework established by the 1979 bilateral agreements. They have been asked to report the results to Ministers by July 30, 1981.

The challenge of adjustment is broader than the textile and clothing industries themselves, and goes to the economic and social roots of the regions in which these industries are concentrated. The federal adjustment policy will encourage development of new employment opportunities in those areas. The objective will be to strengthen and revitalize the economic foundation of affected communities and provide enriched job opportunities for the workers.

Emphasis will be placed on attracting industries, including resource based, which will have a comparative advantage in the economy of the 1980s - those high-productivity, high-technology industries in which Canada is becoming increasingly competitive. These industries will be essential to Canada's improved industrial performance in the world economy of the 1980s. These internationally competitive industries will provide high paying jobs for Canadian workers.

To carry out this plan, the participation and commitment of the private sector is essential. Therefore, the government is creating a special agency, with a Board of senior business leaders, responsible to Ministers Gray and De Bané, with the authority and funding required to pull together the full range of new and existing federal assistance programs and services. The agency will work



closely with labour, management and community leaders to ensure that the new program is effectively developed and delivered in close consultation with those most directly affected.

The agency will act as a "one-stop" service for firms in the textile and clothing industries which require assistance for modernization and restructuring. It will decide on the merits of company applications and allocate its resources accordingly. The agency will encourage and assist new firms in other sectors wishing to locate in designated communities. It will monitor the job search progress of laid-off workers affected by plant closures or modernization in the textile and clothing industries, and as required will help these workers to find new employment and gain access to special labour assistance programs.

Approximately half of the funds will be allocated to generate sustained employment opportunities in communities that depend heavily on vulnerable clothing and textile firms. The program will include a major labour adjustment component to help displaced workers take advantage of new employment opportunities. The emphasis will be on training and other labour force development programs, available to all workers, to assist them in meeting changing occupational demands and technological conditions. In addition, the Adjustment Assistance Benefit Program will provide early retirement benefits to affected workers with lengthy work records in the textile and clothing industries. The government will extend additional measures such as portable wage subsidies to assist those textile and clothing workers making a transition to alternative employment.

The fund will assist manufacturers to restructure and improve their efficiency, so that reliance on quantitative import barriers can be reduced. In order to maintain its position in domestic and export markets, the Canadian industry must continue to modernize and make substantial investments in new equipment and innovative technology.

Consulting grants will be available for audit and feasibility studies to help industry prepare modernization plans. Funding will also be provided to facilitate equipment purchases, for plant layout changes, or to consolidate activities or services identified by the studies. In addition, low interest rate loans will be made available for mergers and acquisitions. Aid generally will be directed to companies currently in the industry and will incorporate expansion only when it arises as a by-product of a modernization project and is required to achieve economies of scale.

The federal government's objective is to provide fair and reasonable prices for both producers and consumers. The import program will continue to allow for gradual increases in the quantity and variety of low-cost imports in the Canadian market. Canadian consumers will benefit from the development of a strong and internationally competitive textile and clothing industry in Canada.

Another major factor is the need to accommodate, in reasonable measure, the export interests of the less developed countries. These countries are only in the initial stages of industrial development and do not in themselves constitute a serious competitive challenge. Nevertheless, the opportunity to establish a position in



the market represents a significant benefit for them and the Government is conscious of the need to respond to the requirements of new entrants in the market.

This is a collective responsibility to which all countries will have to respond. With one of the highest levels of per capita consumption of low-cost textile and clothing imports, Canada already offers a substantial response to this objective.

Discussions will be initiated with interested provincial governments regarding the details of the adjustment assistance programs and possible collaboration between the federal government and those concerned provinces.

For further information, contact:

Craig Oliver, ITC (613) 992-8160

Pat McDonald, DREE (819) 997-2096

### Backgrounder

The 1970 Textile Policy encouraged industry restructuring toward viable lines of production while providing temporary measures of protection from international market disruptions. In 1976, emphasis shifted from textiles to clothing in response to changes in international competition, and temporary measures were introduced in November which covered all apparel imports. During 1977 the Government decided to undertake a more selective approach to clothing imports and by December 1978, had negotiated nine bilateral restraint arrangements (Hong Kong, Republic of South Korea, Peoples Republic of China, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Macao, Thailand and Taiwan). These bilateral arrangements, supplemented by surveillance of clothing imports from all sources, became effective January 1, 1979. Subsequently, a further eight bilateral restraint arrangements were concluded (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka). Bilateral arrangements with Uruguay (worsted fabric) and Brazil (acrylic yarn) expired during this period and were not renewed.

The current 17 arrangements will expire on December 31, 1981 (except Singapore, June 30, 1982), and together cover some 80 per cent of Canadian imports of clothing and six per cent of textile imports.

The Government has noted that the Textile and Clothing Board recommended that restraint arrangements be negotiated for a period of nine years from January 1, 1982. The TCB recommended, in the light of Canada's international obligations, a bilateral approach. The Government accepts the thrust of this recommendation in



proceeding on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis to negotiate new agreements with those sources with whom Canada now has bilateral arrangements. The Government will monitor imports of textiles and clothing items from all sources by continuing the individual licensing system under the Export and Import Permits Act. Prompt action will be taken where there is evidence of new sources of market disruption with respect to any low-cost item.

The negotiated restraint arrangements now in place are in accordance with Canada's international rights and obligations under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). The MFA provides a framework for the negotiation of export restraints on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis where it has been determined that imports of particular products from specific countries have resulted in market disruption. The present MFA calls for a minimum annual permitted import growth rate of 6 per cent in restrained items from individual countries but allows for lower growth rates in exceptional circumstances. The MFA expires at the end of this year and preparatory discussions have already begun regarding its renegotiation for a further period.

#### Facts on Canada's Textile and Clothing Industry

In 1980, Canada's textile industry employed 75.5 thousand people, shipped \$4.9 billion in goods, and exported 8.6% of its shipments. Canada's clothing industry employed 113.6 thousand people, shipped \$4.3 billion in goods and exported 5.4% of its shipments. Compared with 1979, employment fell 1.7% in textiles and 3.9% in clothing. Notwithstanding, shipments rose 9.2% in textiles and 5.1% in clothing. In the decade of 1970 to 1980,

employment annually declined .2% in textiles and .4% in clothing. During the same period, shipments annually increased 10.5% in textiles and 9.9% in clothing.

Regionally concentrated in Quebec and Ontario, the bulk of production occurs in small, non-metropolitan communities in the case of textiles, and metropolitan areas in the case of clothing. For textiles, it is estimated that 42% of establishments are located in Quebec and 41% in Ontario. Quebec accounts for 49% and Ontario for 45% of employment in this industry. For clothing, 69% of establishments are in Quebec and 22% in Ontario. Again, 62% of employment in this industry is found in Quebec and 26% in Ontario. Manitoba is the third most important regional centre for textile and clothing manufacturing in Canada. British Columbia follows as the fourth. The remaining provinces in the Atlantic and Western regions of the country also exhibit some textile and clothing manufacturing capacity.

In 1980, Canada imported \$1.6 billion worth of textiles or 26.4% of the apparent domestic market for textiles, and \$798 million of clothing or 16.5% of the apparent domestic market for clothing. It is estimated that the percentage of import penetration in volume terms, namely pounds of textiles and units of clothing, is substantially higher. In 1979 per capita imports of combined textiles and clothing from all supply countries were higher in Canada than in the United States, Japan or the EEC. Taking developing countries only, Canada consistently ran second to the EEC in per capita textiles imports and, along with the United States, in per capita clothing



imports. In 1979, per capita imports of textiles into Canada reached US \$56.20 of which US \$10.10 were from developing countries. On a per capita basis, the developing countries are more significant as sources of clothing than textiles.





# news release

Date MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1981

For release IMMEDIATE

## NEW DIESEL ENGINE PLANT FOR CANADA

MONTREAL -- The Federal government has concluded agreements with KHD Canada Inc. for the establishment of a diesel engine plant in Boucherville, Quebec, through Federal government contributions of \$30 million which will provide employment for more than 300 people and involve a capital investment of about \$82 million. The plant will manufacture a new generation of air-cooled diesel V8 engines for military and commercial truck applications.

In making the announcement, Herb Gray, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (IT&C), and Pierre De Bané, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE), pointed out that under an anticipated second phase expansion of the plant, production of the air-cooled diesel engines will result in the employment of more than 1,000 people.

Mr. Gray said his department is providing KHD with a \$14 million contribution under the Enterprise Development Program (EDP) to support the company's project to develop four- and six-cylinder versions of its V8 diesel engine.

Mr. De Bané said that the Department of Regional Economic Expansion has provided the company with regional incentives of \$16 million to establish a plant to manufacture the complete family of diesel engines in the Montreal area. "This was made through DREE's Montreal Special Area program, which aims to attract industrial investments whose economic benefits for the Montreal area will be reflected in a boost for the whole economy of Quebec," he said.

"Since 1977, DREE has granted \$161.9 million to 608 industrial projects in the Montreal Special Area. We expect that

these projects, costing over \$956 million, will create 17,100 jobs said Mr. De Bané.

"This plant," Mr. De Bané said, "should cost about \$82 million, employ 333 people and be in operation by 1983. The company expects to produce 15,000 engines a year. An anticipated second phase expansion will increase the capacity to 70,000 engines a year."

In 1973, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce provided the company with a \$20.7 million grant under EDP's predecessor program, the Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology (PAIT) to set up a research and development facility in Montreal to develop its V8 diesel engine. This V8 engine has surpassed its design parameters with highly favourable results; the next stage is to develop smaller engines to take advantage of the increasing trend towards the use of diesel fuel in small trucks.

Mr. Gray noted that PAIT and EDP assistance has been provided to the KHD company in order to develop the technological base, which is an essential element in the development of its Canadian manufacturing activity.

"The proposed facility in Boucherville, Quebec, together with the existing R&D facility in Montreal, presents a unique opportunity for KHD to establish an integrated automotive diesel engine operation in Canada based on its Canadian developed technology," Mr. Gray said.

"Over the next three years," he added, "the Montreal R&D facility will become the major engineering centre for all of KHD's diesel engine operations in North America." Permanent employment in this facility will be created for about 125 specialists.

KHD Canada Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Klöckner-Humbolt-Deutz AG, of West Germany, the world's oldest and largest manufacturer of air-cooled diesel engines.

FOR FUTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

J. Vincent, IT&C (613) 992-0371 (Ottawa)  
Robin Hilborn, DREE (514) 283-6648 (Montreal)



# news release

Date OCTOBER 5, 1981

For release IMMEDIATE

## VW TO BUILD PARTS PLANT IN CANADA AND INCREASE PURCHASES FROM INDEPENDENT CANADIAN SUPPLIERS

ITC 54/81 OTTAWA, October 5, 1981 -- The Federal Government announced today that it has authorized a duty-free entry arrangement with Volkswagen which will include the establishment of a parts production plant in Canada and increase purchases from independent Canadian parts suppliers.

During negotiations, the Government requested that VW examine Canadian locations with high unemployment and slow economic growth as potential sites for the parts plant. After lengthy discussions with the company on all aspects of their proposal had been undertaken, the Government has accepted Volkswagen's proposal which indicates the company's preference to locate in Barrie, Ontario.

Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Herb Gray said that the arrangement will create some 1500 direct jobs in Canada, 500 of them in the VW production facility, and another 1,000 in the plants of independent parts manufacturers. The parts plant will involve a capital expenditure of \$102 million, with production to reach over \$100 million a year, and is scheduled to come onstream in 1983.

Mr. Gray also said that, in addition to the substantial employment and production associated with the new VW investment, the arrangement with the company will also provide major benefits in the independent auto parts sector. Since 1978, VW has been steadily increasing its purchases of Canadian auto parts, and it is anticipated that purchases from independent Canadian suppliers will more than double from the current level of about \$75 million per year.

The new plant is required to come onstream in phase with developments in VW's U.S. assembly operations. The company has been producing vehicles in the U.S. since 1978 at a plant in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania and has plans to construct a second assembly facility in Sterling Heights, Michigan. Mr. Gray noted that the VW decision to locate in Canada will now add a new dimension to the company's North American expansion plans. In this context, he pointed out that the arrangement with VW is responsive to changing conditions in the world automotive industry and will also make a positive contribution to the health, efficiency and integration of the company's overall North American operations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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**VOLKSWAGEN PRESS RELEASE**  
**FACT SHEET**

Following are highlights of the improved access terms granted to Volkswagen Canada Inc. and the conditions which Volkswagen must observe in order to retain these privileges:

1. Improved Incentives in Volkswagen Remission Order

Under the Volkswagen Remission Order 1978, the reduction in the Value for Duty of automobiles imported by the company is less than the Canadian Value Added (CVA) in automotive parts exported by the company. This Order will be amended so that, during plant construction, the reduction in the Value for Duty will be equivalent to the Canadian Value Added in parts exported.

It is anticipated that this amendment will result in an increase in VW purchases from independent Canadian automotive parts suppliers of approximately 50% from the current \$75 million per annum during construction of the parts manufacturing facility.

2. Duty Free Access Conditions

On August 1, 1983 when the VW parts manufacturing facility becomes operational, the Volkswagen Remission Order 1978 will be terminated and a new Order issued providing duty free access to the Canadian vehicle market for automobiles and light duty trucks (up to 6,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight) imported by the company.

The conditions applicable to duty free entry are as follows:

- a) the company will be required to meet the following levels of Canadian Value Added as a percentage of the Cost of Sales of automobiles and light duty trucks sold by the company in Canada:

<u>MODEL YEAR COMMENCING</u>	<u>CANADIAN VALUE ADDED AS A PERCENTAGE OF COST OF SALES</u>
August 1, 1983	64.0%
August 1, 1984	69.0%
August 1, 1985	74.0%
August 1, 1986	79.0%
August 1, 1987 and subsequent Model Years	85.0%

These CVA requirements will be met through both purchase and manufacture in Canada of original equipment automotive parts.

- b) as an element of the foregoing overall CVA requirements, the company will be required, through the manufacture of original equipment automotive parts in its Canadian facilities, to meet the following levels of CVA as a percentage of the Cost of Sales of automobiles and light duty trucks sold by the company in Canada:

<u>MODEL YEAR COMMENCING</u>	<u>CANADIAN VALUE ADDED AS A PERCENTAGE OF COST OF SALES</u>
August 1, 1983	25.0%
August 1, 1984	26.25%
August 1, 1985	27.50%
August 1, 1986	28.75%
August 1, 1987 and subsequent Model Years	30.0%

It is expected that these conditions will ultimately result in VW parts production in excess of \$100 million per annum and an increase in purchases from independent Canadian suppliers to over \$150 million per annum from the current level of approximately \$75 million per year. This activity will create an estimated 1500 direct jobs in Canada, 500 in the VW production facility and 1,000 in the Canadian independent parts section.





# news release communiqué



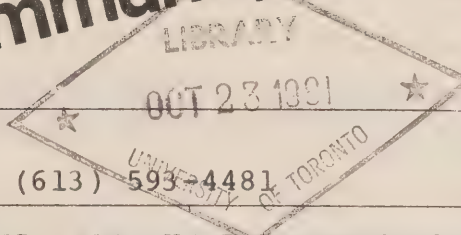
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**IMMEDIATE**

Subject / Sujet

## FIRST CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE UNDER ITS NEW MICROELECTRONICS SUPPORT PROGRAM

IT&C 56/81

OTTAWA, October 7, 1981 -- The Honourable Herb Gray, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced today the first contributions under his department's new Microelectronics Support Program (MSP).

MSP is designed to assist Canadian manufacturers and processors in all industry sectors in the application of microelectronics to their operations and products.

"If Canada is to remain competitive in world markets", Mr. Gray said, "it is essential that this advanced technology be used wherever practical in Canadian industry generally."

Up to the end of August, approvals of applications for contributions totalled \$237,315, including \$39,390 for August alone. The first five acceptances of offers of contributions under MSP were for feasibility studies of the use of microelectronics in manufacturing systems to be undertaken by approved consultants. They went to Ben's Ltd., a bakery in Halifax, Nova Scotia, \$9,900; Lunenburg Foundry & Engineering Ltd., a manufacturer of fishing boat equipment in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, \$10,000; Huyck Canada Ltd., Arnprior, Ontario, a manufacturer of felt for pulp and paper making machines, \$9,800; Manitou Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, manufacturer of custom parts for farm machinery, buses and the aerospace industry, \$4,600; and G.T.E. Sylvania Canada Ltd., Drummondville, Quebec, manufacturer of electric light bulbs, \$9,600.

The Microelectronics Support Program is designed essentially to help introduce microelectronics technology to Canadian industry generally. Manufacturers will be eligible for assistance only once under each of three categories of support.

These categories are (a) feasibility studies -- contribution from MSP of up to 100 per cent of cost, to a maximum contribution of \$10,000; (b) project support -- contribution of up to 75 per cent of the direct cost of the work required to apply

commercially available standard microelectronic devices to products or processes, to a maximum contribution of \$100,000; (c) custom micro-circuit design -- contribution of up to 75 per cent of the direct cost of designing a custom microelectronic device, to a maximum contribution of \$100,000.

In general, the eligibility criteria for applicant firms are (a) the project must be commercially viable, (b) the project could not proceed without government support.

A key part of the MSP, announced by Mr. Gray in June, is the establishment of Microelectronic Centres of Technology at Canadian universities to provide technical assistance to industries in the application of microelectronics to their operations. Each centre will be funded \$1 million over five years by Industry, Trade and Commerce. The universities chosen have existing capabilities in the industrial application of microelectronics and are accessible to the industries that will make use of their services. They are the University of Toronto, the University of Sherbrooke, the University of Manitoba, the University of Alberta, and the University of British Columbia. A sixth centre will be located in the Atlantic region.

Canadian companies can obtain full information on the Microelectronics Support Program from the Microelectronics and Instrumentation Division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, or from the nearest ITC Regional Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

S. Bond or S. Dubeau (613) 593-4481





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# news release      communiqué

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Date            January 28, 1982

Date

For release     Immediate

Pour publication

## FOUR NEW COMMUNITIES DESIGNATED FOR ILAP ASSISTANCE, FOUR OTHERS GET SIX-MONTH EXTENSIONS

ITC 3/82

OTTAWA, January 28, 1982 -- The Honourable Herb Gray, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion, and the Ministers of Employment and Immigration and Labour, the Honourable Lloyd Axworthy and the Honourable Charles Caccia, today announced that a further four communities and certain categories of workers in them have been designated for assistance under the Government of Canada's Industrial and Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP).

The new communities are:

-- L'Islet/Montmagny, Quebec, and the workers in the trailer manufacturing and major appliance industries in that community;

-- McAdam, New Brunswick, and the workers in the logging, veneer and plywood industry in that community;

-- Brantford, Ontario, and the workers in the agricultural implement and iron foundry industries in that community; and

-- Chatham, Ontario, and the workers in the automotive assembly and auto parts sectors in that community.

These communities join Port Cartier/Sept-Iles, Quebec; Sydney, Nova Scotia; Tracy/Sorel, Quebec; and Windsor, Ontario; which were designated in March 1981 and whose designations will be extended by six months to September 16, 1982.

The federal government is examining actively the need for additional community as well as industry designations under the Community-Based and Industry Specific Programs, announced March 16, 1981, and will be continuing to monitor potential situations as they may develop in other communities.

Industrial projects in the designated communities will also now have available to them the industrial element of the special Community-Based Industrial Adjustment Program provided by Industry, Trade and Commerce. This element of the program provides financial assistance to eligible firms undertaking capital projects to establish, expand or restructure operations in the designated community. More details on the industrial assistance that is available are attached.

The workers who are eligible for special labour assistance as a result of these designations are identified by reference to the location of the place where they were permanently employed and is irrespective of their place of residence at that time.

The four new communities have been chosen under the Community-Based Program because of the extent of the dislocations currently affecting them. The extent of the layoffs in the sectors identified in these communities, relative to the total labour force of each community, indicates that these adjustment situations are among the most difficult in Canada today.

For these designations the community of Brantford is defined as the Census Agglomeration Area (CAA) for Brantford which includes the City of Brantford, the Township of Brantford and the Town of Paris.

The Community of Chatham is defined by the municipal boundaries of the City of Chatham.

The Community of L'Islet/Montmagny is defined by the respective boundaries for each municipality.

The Community of McAdam is defined by the municipal boundaries of the Village of McAdam.

These designations will be in place for a period of one year, with the possibility of a maximum of two six-month extensions.

Federally sponsored community adjustment committees are being established in the communities. They will provide advice concerning community economic and social redevelopment needs. They will also act as catalysts and provide a focal point for facilitating the co-ordination of the elements of the special Community-Based Industrial Adjustment Program, as they apply to these communities, and their integration with the full range of federal, provincial and municipal programs available.

Membership on the committees will be invited from the business and labour sectors as well as local and provincial government officials along with representation from the relevant federal departments. In the near future, federal officials will be contacting the appropriate local labour, business, provincial and municipal authorities. The committee chairpersons are appointed from the private sector by the federal government.

Workers who, with little prospect of early re-employment, have been laid off from within the sectors identified for each of these communities will be eligible immediately for consideration under direct job creation (community employment) and portable wage subsidy programs. Other special labour adjustment programs providing enriched mobility incentives, early retirement benefits and improved training allowances will be available as soon as the necessary regulations and legislative amendments are approved.

In addition to these elements of the Community-Based Program, improved Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) incentives are available. More detail on the package of labour programs is provided in the attached background.



This special package of industrial and labour adjustment programs has been designed to supplement the extensive array of federal industrial assistance and labour market programs already in place. For these programs, a highly selective and focussed approach is being used to ensure that they are applied in major adjustment situations.

The community-based portion of the program is called into effect when the speed and magnitude of such change has imposed and would otherwise continue to impose an inordinate burden on the community. As noted above, it provides special assistance to the directly affected workers in firms in designated sectors in the community. It also provides special assistance to firms wishing to expand, restructure or set up operations in the designated community.

The selective nature of this approach means that only a limited number of community designations be in place at any point in time. The following considerations are used in assessing the designations. They will continue to be used to ensure that only the most severe cases of existing or future community disruption are designated.

- It needs to be demonstrated that the combined impact of both the absolute size of the industry sector layoffs in any given community, and their effect as a per cent of total employment in the community, warrant designation.
- The dislocation must represent a recent event and not a long-standing situation. Other programs exist to deal with long-term regional or local income disparities.

- The industry situation giving rise to the community dislocation must be of a permanent character as opposed to temporary. In this context, particular attention is given to dislocations which reflect industry-wide structural adaptation. It is, therefore, necessary to determine that the dislocation is not likely to reverse itself, in a reasonable period of time, as a result of improvement in the relevant economic conditions. Moreover, it is necessary to assess if any potential industrial projects are on the horizon for communities under consideration and the extent to which these would dampen or reverse the existing situation.
- Consideration is also given to the characteristics of the affected labour force including such factors as its potential mobility and the proximity of the community to a larger, healthier labour market.
- The definition of community for purposes of the program must recognize local labour market conditions. Where appropriate, it also allows for the aggregation of adjacent communities when a number of neighbouring smaller communities are involved, or when the prospects of capturing a greater number of viable industrial projects are enhanced.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Robert Fletcher  
Tel: (613) 996-8438





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# news release

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Date

CA1  
-N26

June 17, 1982

For release .

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## SECRETARY OF STATE REGAN TABLES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUING RESPONSE TO OBSTACLES REPORT

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OTTAWA -- The federal government's continuing response to the OBSTACLES Report, tabled today in the House of Commons by Secretary of State Gerald Regan, provides for an amendment to the Human Rights Act, a new employment strategy and other expanded aid programs aimed at removing barriers experienced by the disabled and handicapped in today's society.

More than 20 government departments and agencies have taken action on some 40 recommendations covering the major areas of concern expressed in the Report.

Justice Minister Jean Chretien, in one of the key responses by the government at this time, will ask Parliament to amend the Human Rights Act in order to broaden protection for the disabled on the grounds of both mental and physical disability. The amendment would bar discrimination on the grounds of both physical and mental disabilities with respect to the access of goods, services facilities and accommodation as well as employment. Currently the Human Rights Act prohibits discrimination against the physically handicapped in matters of employment only.

.../2

As well, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will be implementing an integrated employment strategy for disabled persons. The five year plan will include the establishment of a disabled persons directorate in CEIC's national headquarters and the creation of specialized counselling centres in selected cities. An extra \$5 million for the program for the employment disadvantaged-disabled component is expected to result in some 900 more job placements this year. Another \$1 million is to be provided for diagnostic services providing in-depth counselling for disabled clients requiring career and training assessment and increased funds will go towards non-profit groups serving or representing the disabled to undertake research on employment-related issues.

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will increase assistance under the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) for improvements to make a dwelling more usable by disabled persons where other repair work is required. The objective is to make residences more accessible, thereby enabling the disabled to remain in their homes, rather than in an institution.

In conjunction with this initiative, and on the recommendation of an associate committee of the National Research Council, the National Building Code requirements will be broadened in scope to include measures for the blind and deaf as well as for those in wheelchairs. Accessibility requirements have been drafted with the expectation of including them in the 1985 edition of the National Building Code, after they have been subject to public review.

Another initiative has been to provide an extra \$300,000 to the Secretary of State's program for the expansion of existing technical and financial assistance to organizations of the disabled. This will bring the total to over \$800,000 for each of the four years of the program.

A further initiative includes the development of a national data base and provincial estimates to analyse the characteristics of the disabled population. The information is scheduled to be made available by Statistics Canada beginning in September 1985. This information will be of primary use to analysts concerned with the characteristics, employment status and specific problems of the disabled population in Canada.

A special advisory panel on transportation for the handicapped will investigate the setting up of a proper administrative framework for the purposes of identifying disabled passengers who would be required to travel with an attendant following an Air Transport Committee decision taken in March this year to the effect that, in the Committee's opinion, it was discriminatory to require that the handicapped pay for an attendant who, in accordance with the air carrier's tariff, must accompany him.

Air Canada has undertaken to replace, at current cost, without regard to normal limitations of liability, a passenger's mobility aid which has been damaged beyond repair or permanently lost. This decision follows recommendations made by the Air Transport Association of Canada's Committee for the Carriage of Disabled. Transport Canada anticipates that other carriers will follow Air Canada's lead.



The Government of Canada has revised its advertising policy to reflect the disabled and handicapped in its advertising. The Advertising Management Group will consult, where appropriate, with representatives of the handicapped and disabled on the application of this policy.

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin recently announced increased funding for her department's health promotion program. A specific objective of this program is the development of a long-term policy for the prevention of disabilities. The program place emphasis on nutrition, alcohol abuse and smoking, with new provisions to deal with child safety.

As well, Health and Welfare, in cooperation with Indian Affairs and Northern Development is devising a greatly expanded, adequately funded, permanent program for the prevention and treatment of Indian and Inuit alcohol, drug and solvent abuse. In keeping with the decision to examine the feasibility of transferring health services to Indian communities, the program will provide for appropriate Indian and Inuit involvement in program design and delivery.

The OBSTACLES Report was prepared by the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. It was published in February 1981 and the federal government tabled a status report on its response to the recommendations in December. At the same time, because the report touched on every aspect of the lives of the disabled, the Prime Minister announced that he had asked Secretary of State Regan to coordinate the implementation by federal departments, agencies and crown corporations of the 130 recommendations enunciated in the report.

Mr. Regan said he expects to report to Cabinet on progress made in responding to the recommendations contained both in the December and in today's reports, early next year. Further recommendations to Cabinet and a progress report to the public will also be made at that time.

Note: Highlights Attached

Information: Joan Potvin (819) 997-0055





## HIGHLIGHTS

### OBSTACLES

#### BACKGROUND

- May 23, 1980 Parliament appointed a Special Committee.
- February, 1981 (10 months) OBSTACLES tabled by Chairman, David Smith, M.P. - 130 Recommendations.
- July, 1981 - Federal Response to OBSTACLES Cabinet agreed in principal to implement - in three Phases. Each Recommendation assigned to particular Department or Agency for response.
- December 7, 1981 - Prime Minister announced Secretary of State would coordinate Federal Response.
- December 7, 1981 - FOLLOW-UP REPORT tabled.
- December 17, 1981 - Initial Response of the Government of Canada to the OBSTACLES Report, Phase I - 46 recommendations.
- March 25, 1982 - Canadian Organizing Committee for 1981 of the IYDP submitted its Report DIRECTIONS.
- May 6, 1982 - Cabinet approved 41 responses to Recommendations.

#### MAJOR INITIATIVES IN PHASE II

1. Human Rights (Justice) - Recommendation # 1
  - will be extended to prohibit discrimination on the ground of physical and mental disability in matters of employment and in the provision of goods, services, facilities and accommodations.
  - this is Recommendation number one in the OBSTACLES Report and is of major importance to the disabled community and the Special Committee.

2. Employment (CEIC) - Recommendations # 29, 33, 34, 35
  - the government places a high priority on employment for disabled persons. The strategy will provide job training for the disabled; job creation opportunities; and counselling facilities.
3. Independent Living (CMHC) - Recommendations # 66, 70
  - Assistance under the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP), to make residences more accessible, is being increased.
  - enabling the disabled to remain in their home rather than an institution is socially and financially less costly.
4. Consultation and Coordination (Secretary of State) - Recommendation # 100
  - \$300K 1982-83 to 1985-86 inclusive for expansion of existing technical and financial assistance to organizations of disabled. This will bring the total to over \$800K for each of the four years.
5. Data Base (Statistics Canada) - Recommendation #113
  - national data and provincial estimates will be provided for analysis of the characteristics of the disabled population. This information will be available beginning in September 1985.

#### OTHER INITIATIVES

The remaining 34 Recommendations are being addressed by the responsible departments and agencies within their existing resources. These Recommendations refer to a wide range of subjects found in 14 of the 20 Chapters of OBSTACLES. Highlights include:

	<u>Rec.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
	10	- developing appropriate legal terminology for mental disability
Justice	15	- improvements to access to justice by disabled
	16	- civil legal rights of disabled will be subject of federal-provincial discussions

	<u>Rec.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Employment	20	- increasing qualified disabled in public service
	23	- expand federal use of home employment
	25	- improve employment opportunities in private sector
	30	- give priority to purchasing from sheltered workshops
	31	- results of interdepartmental study completed re loans, grants and consulting services re businesses
	38	- purchasing from disabled business
Import	49	- import duties exempted - clarification before House in Bill C-90
	50	- clarifying Florence Agreement re import duties
Information	61	- Canadian Information Resource Centre on Disability in process of development
	63	- caption government-financed films
Housing	72	- assistance available for respite care
	74	- research report available re accessibility guidelines for Municipalities
Access	81	- developing new standards of accessibility for all disabled, through revision of National Building Code
Transport	86	- improvements to Newfoundland Roadcruiser Service
	88	- air-fare for attendant removed
	89	- amending air baggage damage regulations to mobility aids to replacement at current cost
	90	- disabled parking at federal buildings
Education	97	- exploring post-secondary education needs of deaf



	<u>Rec.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Consumerism	101	- consultative mechanisms being developed in cooperation with COPOH
Changing Attitudes	104	- new advertising policy includes disabled
	106	- departments being encouraged to promote awareness and positive attitudes
Prevention	108	- health promotion program developing long-term policy re prevention of disabilities
	109	- multifaceted approach including an Associate Committee being initiated re research and development
R & D	112	- improvement and exchange of scientific information includes plans for a Canadian Congress of Rehabilitation
	114	- exploring ways of improving consultative process
Native Population	115	- needs identification research underway
	116	- feasibility of transferring health services to communities study is underway
	120	- facilitating research is included in Rec. 115
	122	- major initiative underway re prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse in native communities



# news release

Date

For release



## Fox and Roberts announce \$3 million for OCRA electronic office field trial

OTTAWA, November 23, 1982 — Communications Minister Francis Fox and Environment Minister John Roberts today congratulated five Canadian high technology companies on the launching and incorporation of their consortium, Office Communications Research Associates (OCRA), which will receive \$3 million over three years to field test an advanced electronic office system within Environment Canada. The money will be spent under the Office Communications Systems (OCS) program, established by the departments of Communications and Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1980 to help Canadian companies develop the industrial capacity to supply the growing national and international markets for integrated electronic office products and services.

The incorporation of OCRA was formally announced at a press conference attended by Mr. Fox, Gordon Gow, Chairman of OCRA and Evan Armstrong, an Assistant Deputy Minister at Environment Canada. Members of the consortium are CNCP Telecommunications, NABU Manufacturing Corporation, Gandalf Data Ltd., the Cable Telecommunications Research Institute and Bytown Communications Ltd.







"The incorporation of OCRA represents an important milestone in the development of a strong electronic office industry in Canada," Mr. Fox said. "When I announced the formation of the OCS program in 1980, I urged Canadian companies to co-operate with each other in research, development and manufacturing of office systems and products. Since then, several groups of companies, comprising Bell Northern Research, Systemhouse and Officesmiths, have joined together to test different approaches to the Office of the Future."

These projects were announced in previous news releases this year.

"Canada faces a serious trade deficit in electronic office equipment and services," Mr. Fox said. "We must also improve our competitive position in international markets by making the operations of offices in business, industry and government more efficient and effective. Today, more than ever, Canadian companies must co-operate with each other and with government, drawing on each other's expertise and resources to seize the opportunities for economic growth through the development of new technology. OCRA is an excellent example of benefits of co-operation and I wish them every success."

The consortium will design and test new office systems in the Management Services Directorate of the Finance, Personnel and Administration Service of Environment Canada. Mr. Roberts noted that his department offers an ideal site for the OCRA trial. "Environment Canada has worked with the OCS program in testing new office technology for almost two years. Since the department is highly decentralized, with 75 percent of our employees working outside the National Capital Region, we have the need for an extensive, well-developed communications system."

"Through this field trial, we hope to develop new approaches to the management of more productive office operations that will reduce the cost of administering government programs and improve the delivery of services to the public."

A major goal of the OCS program is to study the social impacts of new office technologies and to work with staff to develop means to help workers adjust to electronic office systems. In the first phase of the Environment Canada trial, OCRA will study the needs and concerns of the workers involved in co-operation with their unions. By the spring of 1983, integrated work stations will initially be used by up to 40 to 50 employees for voice, data, text, and video communications and other office functions such as text management, electronic filing and accessing information banks.

The system will evolve according to workers's needs, Mr. Roberts said. Approximately 200 work stations will be in use by 1984. If this phase is successful, large-scale implementation of approximately 2,000 stations nationwide is planned for 1985.

"For OCRA, this field trial offers the ideal opportunity to test and evaluate its products in a large organization," Mr. Roberts said. "This experience will help the consortium to further develop its products and place OCRA in an excellent position to sell its system around the world."

- 30 -

For more information, contact

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NR-82-105

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# news release

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Date

1983-15

For release

January 31, 1983

## NUTRITION LABELLING PROPOSALS

OTTAWA - Proposals for changes in the nutrition labelling of foods sold in Canada were announced today by Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin and Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister André Ouellet.

It is proposed that whenever nutrition labelling is applied, certain key characteristics of the food are to be listed in a clear, standardized format on the label. These are the energy value (calories), and the protein, fat, carbohydrate, sodium and potassium contents. Additional information on vitamins and minerals, sugar content and other nutrients would be required depending upon the claims made.

As proposed, nutrition labelling would be voluntary except when manufacturers make nutrition claims on labels or in advertising or choose to add vitamins or minerals to their foods.

As a consumer guide to the importance of the nutrients present, a ratings system would be introduced describing food products as "fair", "good" or "excellent" sources of protein, vitamins or minerals, if the foods meet nutritional criteria included in the proposals.

"These proposals are being introduced to help consumers get the best nutrition value for their dollar," said Miss Bégin. "This nutrition labelling scheme emphasizes the provision of information that consumers are seeking as they become more aware of the relationship between diet and health."

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Miss Bégin added that the new labelling proposals will help consumers follow the Nutrition Recommendations of her Department and interpret manufacturers' claims about the nutritional properties of foods.

It is expected that manufacturers will want to take advantage of the greater freedom and flexibility for nutrition claims envisaged under the proposed scheme and that this will result in increased nutrition labelling. Most breakfast cereal manufacturers plan to test market the new labelling system later this year.

To allow sufficient time for a thorough examination of all their implications, the proposals have been issued with a request for comments from all interested parties over the next 12 months. It is not expected that nutrition labelling will increase the retail cost of food. Mr. Ouellet noted "the government will be working closely with the food industry to find ways and means of minimizing the potential cost of nutrition labelling to the food industry."

The nutrition labelling proposals are outlined in Information Letter No. 641 which is available upon request.

Ref.: Jean Sattar  
Tel.: (613) 996-0446



NUTRITION LABELLING  
QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q. 1. What is meant by nutrition labelling?

A. 1. Nutrition labelling is a description on a food label of the food's energy value and nutrient content.

Q. 2. What is a nutrition claim?

A. 2. A nutrition claim is any statement on a food label or in an advertisement about the nutritional properties of a food, (eg. "a good source of vitamin C"), or its nutritional content, (eg. "50 grams of protein per serving").

Q. 3. What are the nutrition labelling proposals being made by Health and Welfare Canada?

A. 3. (i) Nutrition labelling would be required when a manufacturer makes a nutrition claim for a food or when a nutrient is added voluntarily to a food. Nutrition labelling would be voluntary for other foods.

(ii) The information would be provided in a standardized format, (expressed in amounts per 100 g and, if desired, per portion).

(iii) Energy value, protein, fat, carbohydrate, sodium and potassium would always be listed; additional information on vitamins,





minerals, sugar and other nutrients would be required depending upon the claims made.

- (iv) A rating scheme describing food products as "fair", "good" or "excellent" sources of protein, vitamins and minerals would be instituted.

Q. 4. Why have these proposals been made?

A. 4. Consumers have been showing increasing interest in having nutrition information on food labels, as they become more aware of the importance of nutrition to good health. For example, many consumers are seeking to control their intake of calories, fat and sodium and need to know the amounts of these in foods. Providing this information on the food label can help the consumer choose food wisely.

Q. 5. How will I use nutrition labelling to get the most nutritional value for my food dollars?

A. 5. You may use nutritional labelling to compare the nutritive value of different brands of similar food products at the same time as you compare cost. This could help you to choose lower cost foods of high nutritional value.

Q. 6. How did Health and Welfare Canada choose the nutrients which should appear on the labels?



A. 6. The Department took into consideration both the nutrition information needs expressed by public health professionals and the nutrients about which the public has demonstrated concern.

Q. 7. Will these proposals affect nutrition claims made in food advertisements?

A. 7. Yes. Whenever a nutrition claim is made in a food advertisement the advertised food product will have to bear nutrition labelling that supports the claim.

Q. 8. How will the nutrient rating system work?

A. 8. Whenever the protein, vitamin or mineral content of a food is listed "per serving" the quantities will be accompanied by a rating of Fair, Good or Excellent. The rating given to a particular nutrient will depend on two factors: 1) the proportion of the recommended intake of that nutrient contained in a serving of the food, 2) the amount of the nutrient per serving relative to the number of calories. This means that two foods may have the same quantity of a nutrient but the food with more calories will receive a lower rating.

Q. 9. Do other countries have nutrition labelling?

A. 9. Yes. The U.S.A. and several European countries.





Q. 10. How do these proposals relate to international standards?

A. 10. These proposals are similar to those being developed through international agreements arranged through the Codex Alimentarius international program on food standards. It is accepted that imported foods would have to comply.

Q. 11. What percentage of foods will carry nutrition labelling?

A. 11. Based on the experience of other countries such as the United States where nutrition labelling has been in effect for several years, it is expected that eventually about 40% of all foods would be nutritionally labelled.

Q. 12. Will nutrition labelling increase the cost of food?

A. 12. There will be some cost to industry associated with maintaining an ongoing analytical program to monitor the nutrient content of foods. However, nutrition labelling should not increase the retail price of food. The government will be working closely with the food industry to find ways and means of minimizing the potential cost of nutrition labelling to the food industry.

Q. 13. Will nutrition labelling information replace any of the other information now required on labels?



A. 13. No. Foods will still be required to carry a complete list of ingredients in descending order of their predominance.

Q. 14. Do regulations exist to control the possible unnecessary addition of vitamins and minerals to foods?

A. 14. Yes. The Food and Drug Regulations contain extensive requirements to assure that only appropriate nutrients are added to foods. Nutrient Labelling will not interfere with these controls.

Q. 15. When will the proposals come into effect?

A. 15. The proposals are being issued for discussion purposes only and a 12 month comment period is being allowed. Proposed amendments to the Food and Drug Regulations will then be developed. It is envisaged that regulations would not come into effect for a few years. However most breakfast cereal manufacturers will be test marketing the proposed scheme later this year.





### BASIC INFORMATION

Example: Cheese Pizza

Nutrient Information Per 100 g		
Food Energy	240 Cal (990 kJ)	
Protein	12	g
Fat	8	g
Carbohydrate	28	g
Sodium	470	mg
Potassium	130	mg

one portion =  $\frac{1}{4}$  pizza (150 g)



## BASIC INFORMATION PLUS CARBOHYDRATE INFORMATION

Example: Cheese Pizza

Nutrient Information Per 100 g		
Food Energy	240 Cal	(990 kJ)
Protein	12	g
Fat	8	g
Carbohydrate	28	g
sugars	1	g
starch	26	g
dietary fibre	1	g
Sodium	470	mg
Potassium	130	mg

one portion =  $\frac{1}{4}$  pizza (150 g)





## BASIC INFORMATION PLUS VITAMIN AND MINERAL INFORMATION

Example: Cheese Pizza

Nutrient Information		Per 100 g	Per 1/4 pizza (150 g)	
Food Energy	Cal kJ	240 990	350 1480	
Protein	g	12	18	
Fat	g	8	6	
Carbohydrate	g	28	42	
Sodium	mg	470	700	
Potassium	mg	130	200	
<u>Vitamins and Minerals</u>				<u>Rating *</u>
Vitamin A	RE	190	280	F
Riboflavin	mg	0.2	0.3	G
Niacin	mg	3.1	4.6	G
Pantothenate	mg	0.6	0.9	F
Calcium	mg	220	330	G
Phosphorus	mg	130	200	F

\* F = Fair Source   G = Good Source   E = Excellent Source





# news release

Date February 9, 1983

For release 1983-16

## KIDNEY FAILURE TREATMENT DOUBLED SINCE 1976

OTTAWA -- The number of people in Canada undergoing treatment for kidney failure has doubled since 1976 and the demand for this expensive treatment will continue to increase as our population ages.

These findings are based on statistics contained in the 1981 Report of the Canadian Renal Failure Register released today by Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin, the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada Jean-Jacques Blais and Kidney Foundation of Canada President Barry Arbus.

The Register was set up in January 1982 to collect and analyze reports from hospital nephrology units, which treat irreversible kidney disease, about the number of cases they handle, the method of treatment and the patient's progress. The information is valuable in helping physicians, hospitals, governments, and patients and their families to choose, provide and plan the most effective and economical treatments for kidney failure.

The last similar data collected in Canada pertained to the year 1976. The new Register is using a method of annual reporting compatible with that developed by the European Dialysis and Transplant Association (EDTA). The data show that Canadian treatment methods compare favorably with European treatment methods.

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EDTA members congratulated Canada and the project director, Dr. G.A. Posen, Head of the Department of Nephrology, Ottawa Civic Hospital, for the extraordinary record of 100 per cent participation in the Register, i.e. statistics were reported by all 66 kidney treatment units across Canada.

The report was also well-received by the medical community when presented by Dr. Posen at the Royal College of Medicine meetings in Quebec City in September.

Some of the highlights of the report are:

- \* During 1981, 5,719 patients were treated for kidney failure. Of these 2,362 had a functioning transplanted kidney. This is a large increase from 1976 when there were only 2,785 patients, 1,033 of them with a functioning transplant.

- \* By 1981, 775 patients were on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis which works continuously as patients go about their daily lives.

- \* Doctors are now seeing more patients with renal vascular disease, most of them over 55 years of age. Those 65 or older represent a quarter of all patients newly registered in 1981.

- \* Diabetes has risen from the fourth to the second most common cause of renal failure (after glomerulonephritis, an inflammation of the capillaries).

- \* The high percentage of Canadian patients with a functioning transplanted kidney (41.3 per cent of all patients) is similar to that of the United Kingdom (42.4), Sweden (44.3) and Denmark (44.8). Except for Norway (64.1 per cent) which,



unlike other countries, relies on living donors for nearly half its transplants, and Finland (61.3 per cent), all other countries for which data are available have smaller percentages of patients with functioning grafted organs.

Copies of the report (in both English and French) are available for \$2.50 plus mailing costs from the Kidney Foundation of Canada, Ottawa Valley Chapter, 203 739-B Ridgewood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 6M8. Tel.: (613) 526-1540.

Ref.: Joan Eddis-Topolski

Tel.: (613) 995-8465





# news release

Date

For release

1983-31

March 25, 1983



## \$1,125,000 TO THE UBC DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CENTRE

OTTAWA - Senators Jack Austin and Ray Perrault announced today, on behalf of Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin, that researchers at the University of British Columbia will receive \$1,125,000 in support of Canada's first comprehensive Diagnostic Imaging Research Centre.

The Centre brings together the skills of one of Canada's most talented teams of scientists, clinicians and research personnel, and a complete array of diagnostic imaging systems and techniques, including computerized tomography, positron emission tomography (PET) and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (NMR). The venture offers a unique opportunity to perform comparative evaluations of clinical efficacy, effectiveness for research purposes, and impact on patient care, of these expensive imaging techniques. In addition, the U.B.C. Health Sciences Centre will be a focal point for the development and refinement of the professional skills of radiologists, physicians, clinicians and technologists in the new technologies available.

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Of the \$1,125,000, an amount of \$125,000 has been awarded for two specific development projects. The first is an in-depth evaluation study of how the different imaging systems might be best used for clinical diagnosis and research. The second project is the development of essential new skills in research and diagnosis among the core personnel of the UBC program. Both projects are expected to be of national importance to the future growth and orientation of high technology in the health care of Canadians.

The balance of \$1 million will be provided to the Centre by the federal government as assistance in respect of the extensive costs associated with the equipment.

Ref.: Benoit Houle

Tel.: (613) 995-8465





# news release      communiqué

Date April 29, 1983

Date

For release

2:00 p.m. (EDT)

Pour publication

MAY 13 1983

## CIRB CONTRIBUTES \$43.9 MILLION ON INVESTMENTS OF \$212 MILLION

OTTAWA -- The Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB) has approved grants of \$43.9 million on investments of \$212 million to help textile, clothing, tanning and footwear firms to restructure and to assist economic diversification in Special Areas heavily dependent on these industries. In making this announcement, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion, the Honourable Ed Lumley, pointed out that contributions of \$26.9 million towards investments of about \$125 million will be made in Quebec. In Ontario, contributions of \$15.8 million will be made on investments of about \$81 million, with the remainder of the projects being undertaken in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Out of the \$43.9 million in contributions announced today, more than \$41 million is allocated under CIRB's sectoral program to 18 textile, clothing and footwear (TCF) firms which will invest approximately \$203 million to restructure and modernize their operations.

With respect to the list of announced projects in these sectors (see Appendix A), CIRB's national program for textile, clothing, footwear and tanning industries is aimed at strong firms, with a good track record and sound plans, regardless of their size. For example, CIRB will provide \$30 million to Dominion Textile Ltd. to modernize and consolidate its operations in the context of a \$150 million investment program to be undertaken by the company over the next four years. This will enable the company to rationalize its activities, modernize its

will enable the company to rationalize its activities, modernize its equipment, improve product quality and secure the jobs of the 9,000 employees in its Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia mills. Smaller companies in the primary textile sector, such as Glendale Spinning Mills of Hamilton (Ontario) or Doris Hosiery Mills Ltd. of Montreal (Québec) will also receive assistance to develop new product lines and modernize their operations. Most of the assistance in the clothing and footwear industries is aimed at medium and smaller businesses which predominate in these industries.

In addition, 198 firms (72 in textile, 90 in clothing, 5 in fur and 31 in tanning and footwear) are developing restructuring plans with CIRB assistance. While not all will necessarily follow up on their plans, this is an indication of potential projects now under consideration.

The Minister is encouraged by the response from the private sector: "These textile, clothing, tanning and footwear companies have accepted the challenge to become more competitive. They are investing in improved technology, are committed to increasing their marketing efforts and to improving the overall management of their operations. I am sure that this positive attitude will gain momentum within these industrial sectors.

Insofar as grants made under CIRB's Business and Industrial Development (BID) Program (see Appendix B), implemented in seven Special Areas in Quebec and Ontario, more than \$3 million will be granted to 31 firms already established in these areas, representing private sector investments of over \$9 million for the creation or maintenance of 243 jobs.

Efforts to strengthen the economic base of areas heavily dependent on these industries are beginning to bear fruit. DREE and ITC officials, who deliver the Business and Industrial Development program for CIRB in the seven Special Areas currently designated, have undertaken a systematic approach to 175 local businesses to ensure they take advantage of the program. A broad array of federal business assistance programs is available to them, from productivity studies and assistance for innovation projects to contributions to assist the acquisition, expansion or creation of businesses.

Industrial promotion activities to attract new businesses in Special Areas are beginning to be successful. The government has recently announced the establishment of Travenol, a medical supplies manufacturer, in Sherbrooke. With CIRB assistance of \$878,000, this project will create 100 jobs in a field of activity identified as a growth sector for the Sherbrooke-Magog Special Area. Other important industrial projects are now under consideration and should be announced as negotiations are concluded with the firms concerned.

Overall, 112 projects - representing potential investments of \$130 million and more than 2,000 jobs - are under review under the Business and Industrial Development program, which is an indication of the interest generated by this program.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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CIRB'S SECTORAL PROGRAM

TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR COMPANIES ASSISTED BY CIRB

PROGRAM ORIENTATION

CIRB assistance to individual TCF firms is aimed at improving production, management and marketing and at encouraging research and development.

A primary consideration is to enhance competitiveness through modernization; for example, the CIRB has supported the acquisition of shuttleless looms and open end spinning machines in primary textiles and state of the art material handling systems in the clothing industry.

Support is also provided to improve production processes, for instance to improve plant lay out or industrial engineering techniques in order to increase productivity.

As well, funds are available to strengthen the management of firms; experts may be hired to help reorganize companies, to train managers or to hire executives.

In the area of marketing - a key element to remaining competitive in the industry and a major advantage of Canadian firms in the domestic market - market research, development of brand names and innovative merchandising techniques are supported.

Finally, research and development in the areas of product, process or equipment development is supported; for example, CIRB assistance was provided to Dupont of Canada to develop on a commercial scale a nylon filament treatment process developed in the company's Kingston laboratory.

With respect to groups of firms, CIRB supports mergers and acquisitions and the establishment of common services.

While CIRB has assisted some acquisitions such as the purchase of Victoria Leather of Winnipeg by Cosa Nova Fashions of Toronto, the purchase of the Robson Lang tannery in Ontario or the acquisition of another firm by Confection Vetibec in Daveluyville, the government and CIRB consider it is vital to these industrial sectors that the movement to consolidate and form stronger entities gain momentum.

Similarly, in the area of common services, CIRB has granted support to the Children's Apparel Manufacturers Association to computerize credit information services for participating firms and a footwear export consortium, which was recently announced, was also supported. These are clearly interesting initiatives but the concept should gain wider acceptance. Small and medium sized businesses in these industries should take advantage of this useful tool to reduce their overhead costs through sharing of services or to explore aggressively exports markets.

## COMPANIES ASSISTED BY CIRB

### TEXTILE COMPANIES

1. **Dominion Textile Inc.** accepted an offer of \$30 million on a major investment of \$150 million to be implemented over a period of four years. The investment program is aimed at rationalizing the company's activities, modernizing its plants and equipment, improving product quality and customer service, and at enhancing its export potential. It will contribute to the consolidation of the company's work force of 9,000 employees and benefit the many regional cities of Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia in which the company's mills are located. Of the total \$150 million investment, it is foreseen that \$100 million will be made in Quebec, \$45 million in Ontario and the remaining \$5 million in Nova Scotia.
2. **Celanese Canada Inc.** accepted an offer of \$3,146,400 on an investment of \$20,976,000 to be implemented over a period of three years. The investment program is designed to modernize and expand the company's polyester yarn and fibre plant in Millhaven, Ontario. It will contribute to the improvement of the company's production of staple fibre and filament yarn for the textile and industrial markets and ensure a dependable supply of good quality polyester in Canada. The project will secure the 1,055 jobs at the plant.
3. **Doris Hosiery Mills Ltd.** of Montreal, accepted an offer of \$793,200 on an investment of \$3,966,000 to be implemented over the next year. The investment program is aimed at modernizing the company's equipment, expanding its production facilities and developing new product lines. It will contribute to improving the company's national and international competitive position and adding 24 new permanent jobs to its current work force of 325 employees.
4. **DuPont of Canada** accepted an offer of \$726,000 for a research project of \$1,320,000 geared to the development of a technologically advanced process for the manufacture of nylon yarn for the ladies' hosiery trade. The project, if successful, will help maintain existing jobs at the company's Kingston plant and could lead to future modernization investment and increased exports.
5. **Cambridge Towel Corporation** accepted an offer of \$517,400 on an investment of \$2,455,000 to be implemented over the next three years. The investment program is directed towards the restructuring and modernization of the company's towel manufacturing operations in Cambridge, Ontario. It will enable the company to produce a high quality product at competitive prices, thereby improving the overall competitiveness of the firm.

6. **Glendale Spinning Mills** of Hamilton, Ontario, accepted an offer of \$467,350 on an investment of \$2,255,900 designed to modernize its equipment. The investment plan will contribute to ensuring the dependable supply of good quality cotton/polyester yarn in Canada and to enhancing the export potential of the company.
7. **Reliable Hosiery Mfg. Inc.** accepted an offer of \$170,150 on an investment of \$662,800 to be implemented over a period of three years. The investment plan calls for the modernization of the company's hosiery manufacturing equipment and the development of a new product line for the ladies' wear trade. It will contribute to the improvement of the company's market position while consolidating employment at its Richelieu and Montreal plants.

Note: Another project in this sector, representing a contribution of \$1 million on a \$4.2 million investment will be announced shortly.

#### CLOTHING COMPANIES

1. **Keystone Industries Ltd.** has accepted an offer of \$1,542,262 on a major investment of \$5,261,859 to be implemented over a period of three years. The investment plan calls for the modernization of the company's jeans manufacturing operations at both its Montreal and Thetford Mines plants (in Quebec) and for the restructuring of its management, marketing and production activities. The firm expects that the project will result in a 44% improvement in plant productivity and contribute to strengthening its market position.
2. **Cosa Nova Fashions Ltd.** of Toronto has received a \$318,750 contribution on a \$1,275,000 investment to acquire the assets of Victoria Leather Jackets Co. Ltd. of Winnipeg. The acquisition is an integral part of the company's restructuring initiatives and, together with the impending modernization of its operations, will contribute to strengthening the Canadian leather garment industry. Victoria Leather Jackets, which employed 200 people who now work for Cosa Nova Fashions, was in receivership.
3. **Créations Daisy Fresh Inc.** has accepted an offer of \$286,000 on an investment of \$1,238,000 designed to modernize its production methods and equipment. The investment plan will contribute to the improvement of the company's productivity performance and to the consolidation of the work force at its Quebec City and Matane plants.



4. **Mustang Industries Inc.** of Richmond in British Columbia accepted an offer of \$282,798 on an investment of \$1,198,625 to be implemented over a period of three years. The investment program is directed towards the strengthening of the company's research, development and engineering activities, upgrading of its production equipment and methods and the introduction of control systems. It will contribute to making the company a world leader in the designing and production of floatation survival clothing, while adding 70 new permanent jobs to a current work force of approximately 150 people.
5. **Zephyr Knitting Mills Inc.** of Montreal, Quebec accepted an offer of \$236,341 on an investment of \$892,614 to be implemented over a period of three years. The investment plan involves a significant upgrading of the company's management infrastructure and modernization of its equipment, work methods and management controls and information systems. It will contribute to the improvement of the company's productivity and export performance, while enabling a gradual increase in its work force.
6. **Imperial Converters Co. Ltd.** accepted an offer of \$229,200 on an investment of \$579,400 to be implemented over a period of three years. The investment plan calls for a restructuring of the company's management activities and for the implementation of productivity improvement measures at both its Montreal and Causapscal (Gaspé) plants in Quebec. It will be instrumental in strengthening the company's market position and in consolidating employment in its two plants.
7. **Sunburst Fashions Ltd.** of London, Ontario accepted an offer of \$174,625 on an investment of \$604,500 designed to modernize the company's operations and to computerize its financial and management information and control systems. The investment program will result in substantial cost savings and thereby increase the company's competitive position while providing a good quality product at competitive prices to the Canadian consumer of active sportswear.
8. **The Children's Apparel Manufacturers' Association**, in association with **Made-to-Fit Garment Inc.** and **Kidbec Industries** of Montreal and approximately 100 other apparel manufacturers across the country, accepted an offer of \$41,364 on an investment of \$120,606 designed to support the creation of a computerized credit information agency. In relation to the former manual system, the computerized credit reporting system will provide more extensive and timely information, thereby improving member companies' profit and cash flow performance through better customer collections and reduced losses from bad debts.

9. **Confection Vetibec Inc.** of Daveluyville in Quebec accepted an offer of \$31,250 on an investment of \$125,000 directed towards the acquisition and modernization of the assets (plant and equipment) of **Les Ateliers A.L.S. Inc.** of St-Louis de Blandford, Quebec. The acquisition and modernization program will contribute to ensuring better quality and cost control of the company's product lines, thereby improving its market position in the children's better sportswear trade and preserving jobs at the St-Louis de Blandford plant.

#### TANNING AND FOOTWEAR COMPANIES

1. **John Flynn & Sons Inc.** of Massachussets, U.S., accepted an offer of \$1.2 million on an investment of \$6 million to acquire and re-activate the operations of **Robson Lang Leathers Inc.** in its Barrie, Cobourg and Kitchener plants, in Ontario. The acquisition plan also provides for the modernization of the acquired company's assets and for the restructuring and further expansion of existing product lines. The acquired company, which employs about 300 employees in its three plants, was in receivership since July of last year.





BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
FIRMS ASSISTED BY THE CIRB

PROGRAM ORIENTATION

CIRB 's mandate is to diversify the economy of areas heavily dependent on textile, clothing, tanning and footwear activities through the BID program. In a first phase to end in April 1984, the program is implemented by DREE and ITC officials in 7 Special Areas, five of which are in Quebec (Trois-Rivières/Shawinigan, Victoriaville/Plessisville, Drummondville, Sherbrooke/Magog and Valleyfield) and two in Ontario (Cornwall and Hawkesbury).

The strategy established by CIRB for the areas consists, on the one hand, in a proactive campaign aimed at locally established firms to encourage them to take an in depth look at their operations and take appropriate measures, with CIRB assistance, to capitalize on opportunities or to resolve problems. While all eligible firms in the Special Areas are encouraged to take advantage of the program, 175 businesses will be individually contacted by DREE and ITC officials who deliver the program for CIRB within the next four months, to ensure that every effort is made to strengthen the existing economic base of all the Special Areas.

With respect to some of the results achieved with locally established businesses, a significant portion of efforts to date have benefitted small and medium sized businesses. Many firms, for instance les Ateliers d'Usinage Robitaille Inc. (Trois-Rivières), Serico-Decal Inc. (Drummondville) and Canadian Buttons Inc. (Hawkesbury), have undertaken expansion projects. Innovation projects to develop new products or processes have also been supported, for example in Sani-Marc Inc. (Victoriaville), les Fabricants d'acier inoxydable Fabricon Ltée and Corporation Inglasco Inc. (Sherbrooke), Industries Veranda Inc. (Drummondville). An important aspect of the program is also to support the maintenance of jobs. Productivity improvements are also supported either in the form of studies, as is the case for Ebenisterie R.M.R. in Drummondville, or assistance to capital projects as in the case of the Agropur plant in Plessisville where a CIRB contribution of \$1 million was accepted to install a \$4 million skim milk dryer which will improve productivity and modernize the plant.

The second element of CIRB's strategy is to diversify the economic base of Special Areas by attracting new industries. In light of difficult economic times, of the lead time required by companies to plan investments and of the locational choices they have to assess, diversification will be a longer process. A selective promotion strategy targetted at some of the growth sectors identified in the economic development plans funded by the CIRB for each Special Area is now underway.

## COMPANIES ASSISTED BY CIRB

### Trois-Rivières/Shawinigan Special Area

1. **Les ateliers d'Usinage Robitaille Inc.**, a manufacturer of machined metal parts in Shawinigan has accepted a contribution offer of \$144,000 for the expansion of its facility at a capital cost of \$480,000. 14 jobs are expected to be created. The facility will be able to offer larger machined parts to industrial firms in the region.
2. **J.R. Boisvert & Cie (1975) Ltée**, a manufacturer of wood products in Grand'Mère, has accepted a contribution offer of \$22,500 towards the cost of \$75,000 for the expansion of its facility in order to diversify its production. Three jobs are expected to be created.
3. **La Maison de l'Aluminium (Mauricie) Ltée**, a manufacturer of aluminium and steel moldings and accessories in Shawinigan, has accepted a contribution offer of \$6,000 towards the cost of \$30,000 for the expansion of its facility. One job is expected to be created.

Note: 4 other projects representing contributions of \$349,000 on investments of \$845,800 creating 27 jobs will be announced shortly.

### Bois Francs (Victoriaville, Princeville, Plessisville) Special Area

1. **Agropur, Co-operative Agro-alimentaire**, has accepted a contribution offer of \$1,000,000 for the installation of a new dryer at its plant for the processing of skimmed milk powder in Plessisville. Total capital costs are estimated to be \$4,000,000. The project will consolidate and modernize the operations of this very important plant for Plessisville and the vicinity. This plant employs 50 persons and another 30 persons who operate trucks collecting milk from some 975 farmers.
2. **Ventilateur Victoria Ltée**, a manufacturer of silos in Victoriaville, has accepted a contribution offer of \$74,985 for a productivity improvement study estimated to cost \$99,980.
3. **Claude Litalien**, (on behalf of a company to be incorporated) has accepted a contribution offer of \$56,440 towards capital costs of \$141,000 for the establishment of a new facility in Plessisville, for the transformation of soil for horticultural purposes. It is expected that the new facility will create 12 jobs.

4. **Meubles Axtérix Inc.**, a manufacturer of upholstered furniture has accepted a contribution offer of \$21,000 to acquire a building and equipment for a total cost of \$70,000. It is expected that five jobs will be created.
5. **Sani-Marc Inc.** of Victoriaville, a manufacturer of cleaning products, has accepted a contribution offer of \$10,852 for a consulting study costing \$14,470 to determine the possibility of introducing new product lines.
6. **Industries Victoriaville Inc.**, a manufacturer of furniture in Victoriaville, has accepted a contribution offer of \$7,500 towards consulting costs of \$10,000 in order to assist the company to undertake a comprehensive analysis of its operations.
7. **Jacques Maheu** (on behalf of a company to be incorporated), has accepted a contribution offer of \$52,250 to acquire, for \$209,000, the assets of a pump manufacturer. It is expected that 14 jobs will be created in Victoriaville.

#### Drummondville Special Area

1. **Valmétal Inc.**, of Drummondville, has accepted a contribution offer of \$76,452 towards the cost of \$191,130 for the expansion of its facility to manufacture silo cleaners. In addition to the creation of 23 jobs, the project is expected to replace imports.
2. **Serico Decal Inc.**, a manufacturer of silk screen decals and labels, in St. Nicéphore, has accepted a contribution offer of \$67,500 for a project to expand its facility at a cost of \$270,000. 7 jobs are expected to be created.
3. **Industries Veranda Inc.**, a manufacturer of garden furniture in Drummondville, has accepted a contribution offer of \$50,362 for an innovation project to develop a new product. Total cost of the project is estimated to be \$67,150.
4. **T.H. Machine Inc.**, has accepted a contribution offer of \$24,800 towards capital costs of \$62,000 for the establishment of a new facility for wiredrawing in Drummondville. Three jobs are expected to be created.



5. **Ebénisterie R.M.R. Inc.**, a manufacturer of furniture in Drummondville, has accepted a contribution offer of \$19,800 for a productivity improvement study estimated to cost \$26,400.
6. **Les Affiches de Drummond Inc.**, a manufacturer of publicity material in St-Nicéphore, has accepted a contribution offer of \$17,750 for an expansion project estimated cost \$71,000. The company will relocate into a new building and acquire additional manufacturing equipment. Three new jobs are expected to be created.

Sherbrooke/Magog Special Area

1. **Les Distributions Thona Inc.**, has accepted a contribution offer of \$110,500 towards capital costs of \$442,000 for the establishment of a new facility in Magog, to manufacture sealing joints for cast iron pipes. It is expected that the project will create 35 jobs.
2. **Les Fabricants d'Acier Inoxydable Fabrice Ltée**, a manufacturer of stainless steel containers has accepted a contribution offer of \$87,393 for an innovation project at a cost of \$116,524 to develop a new product.
3. **Corporation InGlasco Ltée**, a manufacturer of hockey equipment in Sherbrooke, has accepted a contribution of \$84,255 for an innovation project estimated to cost \$112,340 to develop a new product.
4. **Boulangerie Demers Inc.**, from Sherbrooke, has accepted a contribution offer of \$82,000 for the expansion of its facility at a cost of \$328,000, to manufacture specialty breads. 16 jobs are expected to be created.
5. **Les Engrenages Sherbrooke Inc.**, a manufacturer of gears, in Sherbrooke, has accepted a contribution offer of \$48,600 for the acquisition of a numerically controlled milling machine at a cost of \$162,000. The project will enable the company to operate more efficiently and to increase product quality.
6. **Jean-Guy Raymond and Magloire Gaudreau**, (on behalf of a company to be incorporated), have accepted a contribution offer of \$43,750 towards the cost of \$125,000 for the acquisition and reopening of a facility to process meat, in Magog. It is expected that 15 jobs will thus be saved.

7. **Jules Grégoire** (on behalf of a company to be incorporated) has accepted an offer of a contribution of \$43,200 for the acquisition of machinery and equipment at a cost of \$108,000 to manufacture eyeglass frames in Sherbrooke, Quebec. 13 jobs are expected to be created.
8. **Les Laboratoires Supervision Inc.**, has accepted a contribution offer of \$20,000 towards the cost of \$50,000 for the establishment of a new facility in Sherbrooke for the production of contact lenses. Five jobs are expected to be created.
9. **Les Industries U.C.L. Inc.** accepted an offer of \$15,000 for the expansion of an existing facility to manufacture metal automotive products such as anti-skid grills, car jacks, and truck body parts in Sherbrooke. Capital costs are estimated to be \$50,000. In addition to rendering existing operations less susceptible to seasonal fluctuations, the project is expected to create 12 new jobs.

#### Hawkesbury Special Area

1. **Canadian Buttons Inc.**, a manufacturer of buttons in Hawkesbury has accepted a contribution offer of \$269,500 for an expansion of its facility at an estimated capital cost of \$770,000. The project will enable the firm to diversify its production by manufacturing component parts of stapleguns for assembly in a branch plant in Toronto. The project is expected to create 30 direct jobs in Hawkesbury and 40 direct jobs elsewhere in Canada.
2. **Solex Leather Canada Ltd.**, has accepted a contribution of \$24,919 for a consulting study, at cost of \$33,225 to determine the feasibility of establishing a new facility in Hawkesbury, Ontario, to manufacture a new type of shoe soling material.





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# news release      communiqué

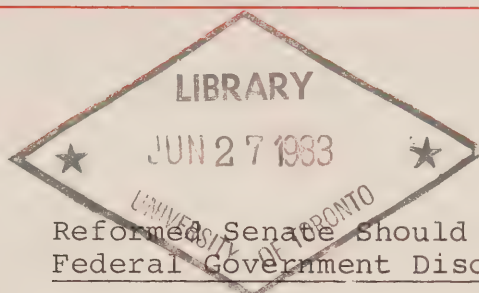
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Date

For release

Date

Pour publication



## Reformed Senate Should Represent Regions, Federal Government Discussion Paper Says

Better representation of Canada's regions in the Canadian Parliament should be the primary goal of Senate reform, argues a discussion paper released today by Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan.

Mr. MacGuigan presented the paper on behalf of the Government of Canada to a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons. The Committee has been asked to study and report on Senate reform by December 1, 1983.

In presenting the discussion paper, Mr. MacGuigan emphasized the importance the federal government gives to Senate reform. "The issue of Senate reform goes to the very heart of our existence and strength as a federation", he said.

He linked Senate reform to economic renewal, saying that Canada's long-term economic competitiveness required it to make hard choices and that it had to have strong and representative political institutions for this purpose. He said Parliament must be able to speak with the "fullest possible authority" on behalf of all Canadians and, to do this, people from all parts of the country must feel that they can make their voices heard in a meaningful way.

That is why the government views regional representation as the most important role for a reformed Senate. Mr. MacGuigan made comparisons with other countries, arguing that other federations use the second chamber of their national parliament or congress more effectively for representing regional diversity. He said the Canadian Senate had not been able to play this role effectively because Senators are all appointed by the federal government.

The federal government's paper does not make any firm recommendations to the parliamentary committee, especially on the key question of how Senators should be chosen in future.



The Minister stressed the importance of the Committee's role in signalling to Canadians the importance of Senate reform and in stimulating public discussion through its planned series of public hearings across the country, scheduled for the fall. The Government wants to know what Canadians in all regions think about Senate reform, and has prepared its paper with them in mind as well as the Committee.

The Paper is intended to provide information that will help individual Canadians to participate in public discussion and to reach their own conclusions about Senate reform.

After tackling the question "Why reform the Senate?", the paper looks at such questions as "What should a reformed Senate do?"; "How should a reformed Senate be chosen?"; "What powers should a reformed Senate have?"; "How should seats in a reformed Senate be distributed?" and other related issues.

The paper states that "minor adjustments to the present method of exclusive federal appointment would not sufficiently strengthen public support for the Senate, especially as a chamber for regional representation."

The paper also says the Government favours a "weighted" distribution of Senate seats among provinces rather than equal provincial representation, because this would allow population and linguistic differences to be adequately reflected. But Mr. MacGuigan stressed that the Government has no firm position on this or any other matter to be studied by the Committee.

Because of wide interest in an elected Senate, the paper includes an annex which explains "proportional representation" and explores the different electoral results that might have been produced by a proportionally elected Senate in federal elections since 1945. The major conclusion is that the chance of any one party's gaining a majority of Senate seats would be relatively low.

However the paper argues that unless it were based on some form of proportional representation, an elected Senate would simply reproduce the current electoral distortions in the House of Commons, where the national parties now have few members from some regions. A Senate based on proportional representation could strengthen the national parties and their unifying role by ensuring that they would have representatives in the Senate from all regions.

Le document de travail du gouvernement ne fait aucune recommandation définitive au comité parlementaire, surtout en ce qui concerne la question-clé qui est celle de savoir comment les sénateurs devraient être choisis dans le futur.

Le Ministre a fait remarquer combien était important le rôle du comité qui, d'une part, doit montrer aux Canadiens l'importance de la réforme du Sénat et, d'autre part, doit encourager un débat public grâce à une série de séances publiques à travers le pays, prévues pour l'automne. Le gouvernement désire savoir ce que les Canadiens de toutes les régions pensent de la réforme du Sénat et il a préparé ce document de travail à leur intention aussi bien qu'à celle du comité.

Le but de ce document est de fournir des renseignements qui puissent aider chaque Canadien à participer au débat public sur la réforme du Sénat et à en tirer ses propres conclusions.

Après avoir traité de la question "Pourquoi une réforme du Sénat?", le document de travail examine la question de savoir "Quelles devraient être les principales fonctions du nouveau Sénat?" et discute les "Modes de sélection des membres du nouveau Sénat", les "Pouvoirs du nouveau Sénat" ainsi que la "Répartition des sièges du nouveau Sénat".

Le document affirme que "ce n'est pas en apportant des modifications mineures au mode actuel de nomination, dont le gouvernement fédéral a l'exclusivité, que l'on parviendra à rallier l'appui du public, surtout en ce qui concerne la représentation régionale."

Toujours selon le document, le gouvernement préférerait une répartition "ajustée" des sièges du Sénat entre les provinces plutôt qu'une représentation provinciale égale parce que ce premier système refléterait bien les différences de population et les différences linguistiques entre les provinces. M. MacGuigan souligne que le gouvernement n'a pas de position définitive sur ce sujet ni sur aucune autre question à être étudiée par le comité.

En raison du grand intérêt manifesté pour un Sénat élu, le document comporte une annexe qui explique le système de "représentation proportionnelle". On y analyse depuis 1945 les différents résultats électoraux qu'on aurait pu obtenir dans le cas d'un Sénat élu à la proportionnelle lors des élections fédérales. La conclusion principale est que les chances de n'importe quel parti d'obtenir une majorité de sièges au Sénat auraient été relativement faibles.

Cependant, le document de travail soutient qu'à moins de s'appuyer sur une certaine forme de représentation proportionnelle, un Sénat élu ne ferait que reproduire les distorsions électorales qui existent en ce moment à la Chambre des communes où les partis politiques nationaux comptent peu de députés de certaines régions du pays. Un Sénat fondé sur la représentation proportionnelle pourrait renforcer les partis politiques nationaux et consolider leur rôle unificateur en leur garantissant des représentants de toutes les régions au Sénat.



# communiqué news release

Date

Date

Pour publication

For release

Le nouveau Sénat devrait représenter les régions, déclare un document de travail du gouvernement fédéral

Un document de travail que vient de faire paraître aujourd'hui le ministre de la Justice Mark MacGuigan soutient qu'une meilleure représentation des régions du Canada au sein du Parlement canadien devrait être le principal objectif de la réforme du Sénat.

Au nom du gouvernement du Canada, M. MacGuigan a présenté le document en question à un comité mixte spécial du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes. Ce comité a été chargé d'étudier la question de la réforme du Sénat et d'en faire rapport d'ici le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1983.

En soumettant ce document de travail, M. MacGuigan a insisté sur l'importance que le gouvernement fédéral attache à la réforme du Sénat. "La question de la réforme du Sénat, a-t-il dit, touche au cœur même de notre existence et de notre force en tant que fédération."

Le Ministre a associé la réforme du Sénat au renouveau économique, soulignant que le Canada sera appelé à faire des choix difficiles s'il veut demeurer compétitif sur le plan économique à long terme. Il importe donc, à cette fin, que le Canada ait des institutions politiques fortes et représentatives. Le Parlement, selon le Ministre, doit être capable de parler avec "la plus grande autorité possible" au nom de tous les Canadiens et, pour ce faire, les gens de tous les coins du pays doivent avoir le sentiment qu'ils peuvent s'y faire entendre d'une manière significative.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement perçoit la représentation régionale comme le rôle le plus important que puisse exercer le nouveau Sénat. Faisant des comparaisons avec d'autres pays, M. MacGuigan a soutenu que d'autres fédérations se sont servies de la Seconde Chambre du Parlement national ou du Congrès d'une façon plus efficace que nous pour représenter la diversité régionale. Si le Sénat canadien n'a pas été capable d'exercer ce rôle d'une manière efficace, a ajouté M. MacGuigan, c'est parce que les sénateurs sont tous nommés par le gouvernement fédéral.





# news release      communiqué

Date November 25, 1983

Date

For release

Pour publication

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL

OTTAWA-- The Honourable Donald J. Johnston, Minister of State for Science and Technology and for Economic Development today announced the appointment of Dr. John E. Phillips of Vancouver, B.C. and Dr. Alain Caillé of Sherbrooke, P.Q. to the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC).

Dr. John E. Phillips, a graduate of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia and Cambridge University, U.K., is a professor in the Department of Zoology at the University of British Columbia. He is a past chairman of the Animal Biology Grant Selection Committee for NSERC. Dr. Phillips is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and is President of the Canadian Society of Zoologists.

Dr. Alain Caillé, a graduate of the Université de Montréal and McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., is the Director of the Physics Department at Sherbrooke University. Dr. Caillé is the author of many distinguished research papers in his field and is a former member of the Physics Grant Selection Committee for NSERC.

Founded in 1978, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council is Canada's largest single funder of university research. The Council's objectives are to assist in the provision and development of highly qualified manpower in the natural sciences and engineering, to support excellence in research for the creation of new knowledge and to promote and support the development of research in selected fields of regional and national importance.

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For more information, please contact:  
Marilyn Taylor  
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council  
(613) 993-3659





Government of Canada

Gouvernement du Canada

news release

communiqué

Date December 13, 1983

For release IMMEDIATE

Date

Pour publication

DEC 20 1983

**NEW DEVELOPMENT IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT  
TO CANADIAN AEROSPACE INDUSTRY**

OTTAWA - Another major development in the Government's support for Canada's aerospace industry was announced today with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Messerschmitt-Bolkow Blohm GmbH (MBB) of West Germany to invest \$72.6 million towards the development and manufacture in Canada of light twin-engine helicopters. MBB will develop this engineering capability at Fort Erie, Ontario through a joint venture arrangement with Fleet Industries.

The federal and Ontario governments will contribute \$34.9 million to the project with the federal government's share being \$20.9 million. MBB and Fleet will invest \$37.7 million in the venture. Over 20 years, the project is expected to generate sales of approximately \$1.3 billion and to create approximately 760 permanent jobs from the helicopter initiative, including 160 jobs at Pratt & Whitney Canada, which will be developing and manufacturing the STEP helicopter engines announced recently.

The announcement was made today by Industry Minister, Ed Lumley together with MBB's Managing Director, Kurt Pfleiderer and Fleet Industries CEO George Dragone. The MBB project complements earlier agreements with Bell Helicopter Textron Incorporated and Pratt & Whitney Canada. "These three investments together represent the government's further commitment to establish a world-class aerospace industry in Canada," Mr. Lumley said.

Frank Miller, Ontario's Minister of Industry and Trade, in making a simultaneous announcement in Toronto to the Canadian German Chamber of Commerce, welcomed MBB to the province. "We are extremely pleased to be a party to MBB's first major North American manufacturing initiative and we look forward to an ongoing relationship with this important West German high technology transportation equipment manufacturer."

Work on production of an improved light twin-engine helicopter will start early next year. The model offered Canada is a high performance aircraft which has a competitive advantage in certain regional and specialized applications. At the same time, development

work will begin on major component improvements such as the dynamic system, not only to improve the capabilities of this helicopter but also to be utilized for other MBB helicopters produced in Germany. These components will also be incorporated into the follow-up production of helicopters at this new Canadian facility.

The company will progressively increase the Canadian content to 70% for the production of later models. The transfer of technology and design authority from West Germany will enable the Canadian company to assume full responsibility for the design and development of derivatives of models offered in Canada.

MBB has also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Pratt & Whitney Canada (P&WC) to use its STEP engine in the helicopters produced here. MBB also proposes to use Pratt's PT6 engine in an international program being undertaken by MBB, Germany. MBB was not previously a customer of P&WC.

MBB has long-term plans to establish helicopter service facilities across the country, in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

MBB helicopters are highly regarded internationally and the company is one of the leaders worldwide in rotor technology. Sales of the company's helicopters in 1982 were worth \$260 million and have tripled since 1977. The company has the distinction of being one of the few that has not had to cut back production since the recession began in 1981.

The Fort Erie facility will be the company's first production plant in North America and will form the basis of a long-term relationship with Canada. The company will provide the necessary financial, technical and international marketing support to ensure the success of its Canadian venture.

Mr. Lumley said the Canadian investment of \$34.9 million will be repaid by MBB in the form of a two per cent royalty on the total sales of helicopters, accessory kits and spares produced by the new company.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Des Loftus (613) 992-1707

Government  
of CanadaGouvernement  
du Canada

# news release

Date December 13, 1983

For release

## APPOINTMENT TO THE SCIENCE COUNCIL

OTTAWA---The Honourable Donald J. Johnston, Minister of State for Science and Technology and for Economic Development today announced the appointment of Mr. William (Lou) Reil of Islington, Ontario to the Science Council of Canada.

Mr. Reil is the President of Reil Industrial Enterprises Ltd., and Space Tech Industries, Ltd., which are both aerospace machining facilities. He is also the Director of Vac Aero International Inc., an aerospace heat treat company with plants in Oakville, Ontario and Montreal, P.Q. In addition, Mr. Reil is former vice-chairman of the Small Business Committee and past Director and Honourary Secretary of the Air Industries Association of Canada.

The Science Council, a Crown Corporation established in 1966, assesses Canada's scientific and technological resources, requirements and potential. It promotes cooperation between various sectors in developing and using science and technology and encourages public awareness of science issues.

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For more information, please contact,  
Jill Stainforth  
Science Council of Canada  
995-6954







# news release      communiqué

Date      January 6, 1984

Date

For release      IMMEDIATE

Pour publication

## LUMLEY TO DISCUSS POSSIBILITY OF CANADA-JAPAN AUTO AGREEMENT

RIE 3/84

OTTAWA -- Industry Minister Ed Lumley and Trade Minister Gerald Regan today announced that the Government is pursuing discussions on an overall Canada-Japan Auto Agreement as outlined in the December 7, 1983, Speech from the Throne. Mr. Lumley will be in Japan next week to meet with major automotive manufacturers and Japanese authorities to pursue the proposal.

Mr. Lumley said he will emphasize Canada's many attractions as a location for automotive investment -- a positive investment climate; highly competitive auto parts suppliers; and an educated, efficient and dedicated work force.

"Japanese auto companies have made large investments in many countries throughout the world, including several billion dollars in the U.S., and we are actively seeking our fair share of Japanese investment and sourcing in Canada," Mr. Lumley said. "It is necessary for the Canadian auto industry to upgrade its technological capability and increase its international competitiveness. To this end, the Government is actively seeking increased investment and sourcing by the Japanese."

Mr. Regan stated, "Investment and employment by Japanese firms in Canada are an essential feature of Japanese industry participation in the Canadian market."

- 30 -

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Louise Branch (613) 995-9001





101  
N26

# news release

January 9, 1984

Date

For release

## CANADA/EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT SIGNED

OTTAWA---The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Honourable Donald J. Johnston, Minister of State for Science and Technology and for Economic and Regional Development today announced that a new Agreement on Cooperation between Canada and the European Space Agency (ESA) has been signed. The Agreement was signed by Mr. Johnston and by Mr. Erik Quistgaard, Director General of ESA at the European Space Research and Technology Centre in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

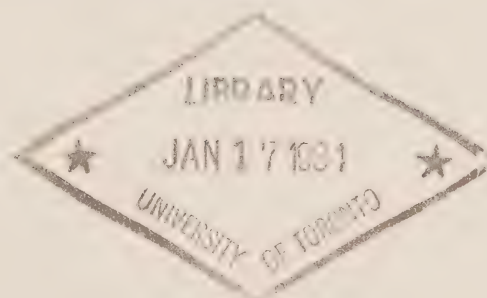
"Canada's cooperative relationship with ESA began when the first Agreement came into force in 1979," Mr. Johnston said. "This country will continue to work closely with ESA's eleven member states to foster the development and application of space technology and to open new industrial opportunities for all of us."

As part of Canada's cooperation with ESA, Canadian industry participates in general studies and programs such as the large telecommunications satellite (OLYMPUS) planned for launch in 1986 and the European earth observation satellite (ERS-1).

ESA was founded in 1975 to promote peaceful cooperation among European states in the application of space research and technology. Recent Agency accomplishments include the development of the Ariane commercial launch vehicle and the scientific laboratory SPACELAB which completed its successful first mission on the last Shuttle voyage November 28 - December 8, 1983. The member states include Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Austria and Norway are associate members.

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For more information please contact  
W.M. Evans  
Ministry of State for Science and Technology  
Space Policy and Plans  
(613) 593-5590









CA1

p26

# news release

Date March 16, 1984

For release

## PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LAUNCHED

The Honourable Donald J. Johnston, Minister of State for Science and Technology and for Economic and Regional Development, and the Honourable Charles Lapointe, Minister of Supply and Services, today released details and invited submissions from across Canada for the Public Awareness Program for Science and Technology.

"The major beneficiaries of this Program will be non-profit organizations, publishers and film and television producers, although other groups are invited to participate. The federal government has allocated \$1.5 million in new funds annually, and awards will average \$20,000", Mr. Johnston said.

Mr. Johnston announced this initiative last May, as part of the federal government's Technology Policy for Canada, in an effort to increase public awareness of Canadian scientific and technological achievements and potential. "We need to stimulate greater public interest in and understanding of the role and impact of science and technology on contemporary society", Mr. Johnston added.

The Program will be administered by the Science and Professional Services Directorate of Supply and Services Canada. The Minister responsible, Mr. Charles Lapointe, stated that the emphasis will be on providing funding assistance for specific projects or activities which have an interdisciplinary or national scope.

Submissions will be judged by a Selection Committee comprised of non-government representatives who have experience in promoting public awareness of science and technology. Applications are welcomed for the current year, with deadlines of May 15, 1984, for the first round of competition and November 1st, 1984, for the second.

Ce texte est également  
disponible en français

For more information:

Brenda Burke  
Information Services  
Supply and Services Canada  
(819) 997-7363

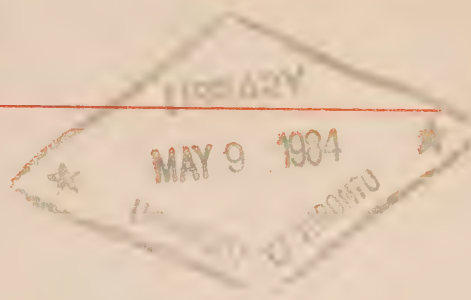




# news release

Date April 18, 1984

For release



## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES VICTIMS INITIATIVE

OTTAWA--The Federal Government has launched a co-ordinated effort to improve and increase services to victims of crime in Canada. The initiative follows the Government's Throne Speech commitment to give more consideration to victims of crime.

Today, Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin, Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan and Solicitor General Bob Kaplan announced specific measures their departments would take during the next two years.

Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan and Solicitor General Bob Kaplan said that Cabinet has approved an additional \$4.8 million over the next two years to help victims of crime deal more effectively with the consequences of their victimization and with the Canadian justice system.

Projects to assist victims and witnesses will be developed in co-operation with the provinces and will include financial and operational support to victims groups and community organizations. The Ministry of the Solicitor General will concentrate on police-based services, the Department of Justice primarily on projects assisting victims and witnesses during the court process.





The two departments will participate in a Federal/Provincial working group on victims of crime, recently created to ensure exchange of information between the two levels of government.

"My Ministry will assist in the development of training manuals and programs for professionals in law enforcement, corrections and the private sector, in order to assure widespread expertise and sensitivity in meeting the needs of victims," said Mr. Kaplan. The Ministry of the Solicitor General will also continue its national program of workshops, conferences and seminars designed to educate and to exchange information.

Mr. MacGuigan announced that legal education materials focusing on the special needs of victims of crime will be developed by the Department of Justice. Local organizations will be supported in their efforts to produce legal education materials tailored to the special needs of their local communities. "This initiative complements the project and research elements of a two-year action plan to help victims of crime deal more effectively with Canada's system of justice," said Mr. MacGuigan.

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin said that her department will step-up its program to help victims of violence, particularly family violence. The National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, already in operation for two years, will receive \$500,000 a year for the next three years to allow it to meet the heavy demand for information and expertise in the areas of wife assault, child abuse and abuse of the elderly.

An additional \$200,000 will be allocated to the Department's Mental Health Division to develop ways of helping victims cope with problems brought on by assault.

The three departments will give priority to the co-ordination and collection of data for Solicitor General Canada's new Victims Resource Centre, which will collect and communicate information on victims.

The three departments will work together in an expanded research program focusing on the needs of special groups of victims, such as victims of family violence, Natives, children and victims in remote areas of the country.

Please see attached backgrounders for more details on the Government of Canada's Victims of Crime Initiative.

#### Attachments

For more information:

Paul Sonnichsen - Solicitor General (613) 995-4811 Ext. 131  
Catherine Kane - Justice (613) 593-4878  
Joan Eddis-Topolski - Health and Welfare (613) 995-8465

(Version française disponible)

## **SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA**

Since 1981, the Ministry of the Solicitor General has developed or financially supported over seventy victim's related demonstration and experimental programs, workshops, seminars, conferences and research. In July 1983 the Federal/Provincial Task Force relied heavily on information resulting from these Ministry activities to produce its report, Justice for Victims of Crime. Over half of the Task Force's recommendations were of direct significance to the mandate of the Solicitor General. To meet the Task Force's recommendations the Ministry will now improve and expand its victims work in three main areas:

### Development of Victims Services

- The Ministry will continue to support the development of innovative services to victims across the country. Recently, for example, the Ministry has supported the establishment of Victim Services Units in the Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Kitchener-Waterloo and Ottawa police forces.

Some of these innovative services have been solely police-based, but many have emphasized the use of volunteers and civilians to assist police in helping victims immediately after the crime.

- Emphasis will also be put on promoting co-ordination of the various resources of the criminal justice system, social services and health care agencies toward helping victims. This cost-effective approach recognizes that existing resources can often be re-organized to give better service to victims.

### Public Information and Research

The Ministry will continue its leadership role in developing and disseminating reliable and thorough information on victims and victimization to increase public and professional understanding of victims' needs.

A key element is the creation of a Ministry-housed Victims Resource Centre for the collection and communication of detailed information to the public, victims and a wide variety of professionals.

Co-ordination among the three departments will ensure completeness of information and avoidance of overlap.



The Centre will provide a victims library, including information on all victims/witness services in Canada and victims-related projects supported by the Ministry and the Department of Justice.

Included in the Centre's repository will be information on the results of the Canadian Urban Victimization survey (undertaken by the Ministry in 1982), which represents the largest and most accurate database on the extent and distribution of victimization, the impact of victimization and victims' needs. The Ministry is publishing a series of bulletins on the findings of the national survey.

The Centre will also publish a Victims Newsletter to serve as a source for general information on victim assistance .

The Ministry will continue to conduct research into the needs of victims of crime, with attention on special groups such as victims of wife assault, elderly victims, rural victims, and Native victims. Much research is already under way in the form of evaluation of experimental Ministry-supported programs in these areas.

#### Training and Information to Professionals and Volunteers

Training manuals and programs will be developed for law enforcement, corrections and private sector organization professionals and volunteers, in recognition of the Federal/Provincial Task Force's recommendation that these persons need more sensitization to the needs of victims. Through the Victims Resource Centre, training manuals, audio-visual materials, and other information materials will be developed by the three departments, in co-operation with the RCMP and provincial and municipal police officials.

For more information contact:

Paul Sonnichsen, National Program Consultant on Victim and Adult Alternatives, Programs Branch, Solicitor General Canada.

(613) 995-4811 (ext. 131)

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

As part of a coordinated federal effort to assist victims of crime, Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan has announced a two-year action plan designed to make the criminal justice system more responsive to victims. This action plan complements measures proposed in Criminal Law Reform Bill (1984), now before the House of Commons, which Dr. MacGuigan hopes will be passed into law later this year. (Details to follow).

The action plan has three main elements: projects; legal education; and research.

Specific projects will be developed in cooperation with provincial governments to deliver assistance to victims. Community organizations will also be supported in their efforts to provide services to victims of crime. Projects could take the form of:

- providing necessary support to complainants unfamiliar with legal procedures and unable to easily obtain necessary information;
- case management programs;
- helping victims and witnesses to participate in the criminal justice system;
- coordinating the efforts of community organizations to increase the overall effectiveness of their efforts to assist victims.

Legal educational materials will be developed to address the victims' need for information about the criminal justice system, the victims' role in the criminal justice system, and services available to victims. Funds will also be made available to support local public legal education initiatives offering a wide range of materials to focus on specific concerns of local audiences.

Research programs will be expanded to identify the needs of special groups of victims such as natives, victims of family violence, victims in rural areas and abused children; to examine alternative methods to fund victim services; and to evaluate victim and witness assistance programs. Relevant

information will be available through the Victim Resource Collection located within the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Information from this data source will be available to the public, including victims groups and community organizations providing services to victims of crime.

The Criminal Law Reform Bill (1984), introduced into the House of Commons by Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan on February 7, includes specific measures to aid victims of crime.

- . Special damages could be awarded to a victim in compensation for loss of wages, hospital bills, and other identifiable losses.
- . Punitive damages could be awarded to a victim: up to \$2,000 from an individual for a summary conviction offence and up to \$25,000 from a corporation; up to \$10,000 from an individual for the more serious indictable offence, and no limit to the amount from a corporation.
- . For the first time under the Criminal Code a victim would have a formal opportunity to outline the impact of the crime to the sentencing judge. The victim would be able to include information in the pre-sentencing report prepared for the judge.

A federal interdepartmental committee has been established to coordinate all federal efforts to assist victims of crime. In addition, a Federal-Provincial Working Group on Victims of Crime will ensure the exchange of relevant information between the provincial governments and the federal government.

Contact: Catherine Kane  
(613) 593-4878

## HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

Details of a stepped-up program to help victims of violence, particularly family violence, were announced today by Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin.

The National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, Health and Welfare Canada, will now have its own financial and personnel resources to meet the heavy demand for information and expertise in the areas of wife assault, child abuse and abuse of the elderly. (Since its beginning more than two years ago, the Clearinghouse has used resources borrowed from elsewhere in the department.) The number of requests received by the Clearinghouse from groups, agencies, government and individuals has more than doubled during the past year.

The Clearinghouse will receive \$500,000 for each of the next three years and have a staff of five. Another \$200,000 and two additional staff will go to the Department's Mental Health Division for developing ways to help victims cope with the problems brought on by assault.

"Violence within the family seems to be a growing problem," Miss Bégin said in making the announcement. "We must all work together to prevent it and to help the victims. Our Clearinghouse is an important source of Canadian information for groups and individuals who are developing services for victims of family violence."

The Minister also encouraged everyone working in the field to take part in the Clearinghouse's network so that expertise and knowledge can be shared.

The Clearinghouse will now upgrade its information storage and retrieval system. It will be coordinated with the newly established Victims Resource Centre of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.



Health and Welfare Canada will also do more research into the psychological and health problems suffered by victims of crime by:

- \* establishing an advisory group on the impact of violence on children's lives, including their mental health;

- \* setting up demonstration projects, in cooperation with provincial services, to prevent high-risk and abused children from developing anti-social and violent behaviours;

- \* publishing information for both victims and professionals about the aftermath of violence, particularly that aimed at women and children;

- \* bringing together key provincial officials and treatment experts to hold workshops;

- \* providing financial and planning support to other projects and conferences in this area such as the International Congress of the Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect to be held in Montreal September 16-20, and a National Conference on Victims of Violence.

For further information contact: National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, K1A 1B5.

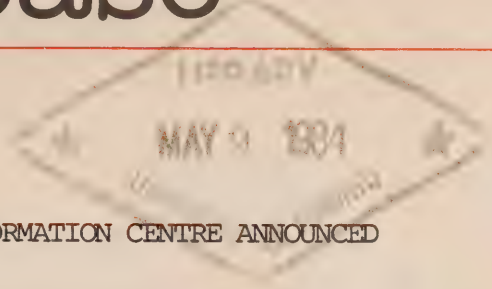


# news release

Date

April 25, 1984

For release



## NATIONAL MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTRE ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA---The Honourable Donald J. Johnston, Minister of State for Science and Technology and for Economic and Regional Development and the Honourable Ed Lumley, Minister for Regional Industrial Expansion, announced today that the Federal Government will allocate \$1.5 million over the next two years for the establishment of a National Manufacturing Technology Information Centre.

The Centre, which will be operated by the private sector, will serve as a national focal point for disseminating information to companies, industry associations, universities and provincial agencies on the development and utilization of advanced manufacturing technologies. The Centre will also provide facilities for workshops, seminars and cooperative projects to be undertaken by industry to enhance the diffusion of the new technologies into the workplace.

The National Research Council and the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will soon be inviting proposals for the establishment of the Centre. Such proposals will include recommendations for the location of the Centre.

Mr. Johnston also noted that this action represents an integrated approach outlined in the Government's Technology Policy, to help Canadian industry introduce the new manufacturing technologies so vital to productivity and future growth.

«The project complements the National Research Council's Manufacturing Technology Institute being established in Winnipeg, the various training facilities which have been established through the Government's Skills Growth Fund, as well as the recent action by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council which identified Industrial Materials and Processes as a new field of university research support under its Strategic Grants Program», Mr. Johnston said.

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For more information, please contact:

Mr. Ozzie Silverman  
Ministry of State for  
Science and Technology  
(613) 996-0326

Dr. Clive Willis  
National Research Council  
(613) 993-3106

Ce texte est également disponible en français.





# news release

Date

For release

Ottawa, May 17, 1984  
IMMEDIATE

## ADVANCED IMPLEMENTATION OF TOKYO ROUND TARIFF REDUCTIONS

The Government of Canada announced today that it is prepared to advance by one year the remaining portion of the tariff reductions agreed to during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations which were completed in 1979.

The announcement was made jointly by the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs; the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister of Finance, and the Honourable Gerald Regan, Minister for International Trade. Mr. MacEachen and Mr. Lalonde are in Paris attending a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

In making the announcement, the Ministers emphasized that the decision is conditional on Canada's major trading partners -- the United States, the European Communities and Japan -- taking action at the same time and on the same basis, that is, with no exceptions to the products to which tariff rate reductions would apply.

The advanced implementation proposal was developed by the world's major trading countries as a means of strengthening the international trading system and generating momentum towards greater trade liberalization.

The Tokyo Round tariff rate reductions were negotiated across a wide range of product sectors and were scheduled to be phased in annually over a seven-year period beginning on January 1, 1980 and ending on January 1, 1987.

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Under the proposal for advanced implementation, the tariff rate reductions scheduled to come into force on January 1, 1986 would be implemented on January 1, 1985 in addition to the reductions already scheduled for that date, and the reductions scheduled for January 1, 1987 would be implemented on January 1, 1986. For Canada this would mean additional tariff reductions averaging 0.7 percentage point on January 1, 1985. Prior to making the decision to proceed with advanced implementation, the views of private sector groups were sought on the potential impact on Canadian manufacturers.

The Government will introduce the necessary legislation only when it is clear that the U.S., Japan and the European Communities have met the conditions established in the joint announcement by Ministers.

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For further information, contact:

K.F. Gore,  
Director, Tariffs Division  
(613) 593-7921

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# news release

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Date

1-8432

For release

NEW YELLOWKNIFE HOSPITAL ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (July 30, 1984) -- Construction will begin next year on a new 135 bed general treatment hospital for Yellowknife. The announcement was jointly made today by National Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Douglas C. Frith and territorial Health and Social Services Minister Bruce McLaughlin.

Miss Bégin expressed satisfaction that the new hospital will reduce the social dislocation experienced by people who must now leave their home communities and cultural environments in the Northwest Territories to receive health care in Alberta.

"The facilities of the new hospital will be instrumental in the advancement of skills and retention of health professionals in the N.W.T.," she said. "It will also result in improved support services for existing health facilities in other northern communities."

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In making their announcement, National Health and Welfare Minister Bégin and Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Frith congratulated Mr. McLaughlin and his predecessors in the territorial health portfolio for the devoted manner in which they developed and pursued this worthwhile project.

Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Minister Bruce McLaughlin expressed appreciation to Miss Begin and the Hon. John Munro, Mr. Frith's predecessor, for the personal support and interest given this project.

Indian and Northern affairs Minister Frith noted that the new facility and the resulting increased provision of services in the Northwest Territories will provide economic stimulation and job opportunities for residents of the North.

"The total cost of hospital services now purchased in Alberta by the N.W.T. Government and related cost of medical transportation now runs in excess of \$6.5 million annually," Mr. Frith said. "The anticipated increase in operating cost of the new hospital will be largely offset by a decrease in hospital services now purchased in Alberta."

The cost of the \$36.8 million hospital will be shared by the two federal government departments and the Government of the Northwest Territories. Design, construction and operation will be the responsibility of the Government of the Northwest Territories. It will be completed by 1988.

The new facility will replace the present 72 bed Stanton Yellowknife Hospital which is no longer adequate to meet the health services needs of Yellowknife and the western Northwest Territories. The new hospital will provide 115 acute care beds and 20 extended care beds.

For additional information:

C.H. Baker  
DIAND  
(819) 997-0601

N.P. Chedore  
NH&W  
(613) 992-7430







# news release

Date September 4, 1984

For release



## GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR YOUTH SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Ottawa -- The Honourable Edward C. Lumley, Minister of State for Science and Technology, and the Honourable Charles Lapointe, Minister of Supply and Services and Minister of Public Works, today announced the details of an augmented funding plan to assist the Youth Science Foundation (YSF) and the Conseil de développement du loisir scientifique (CDLS).

Under the proposal the YSF will receive an additional \$215,000 for 1984-85, \$310,000 for 1985-86, \$370,000 for 1986-87, and a total federal contribution of \$400,000 for each of the two subsequent years; the CDLS in Quebec will receive \$100,000 in 1984-85 for youth-oriented science activities, and \$150,000 in each of the four subsequent years. The funds will come from the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, to be administered through the existing Public Awareness of Science and Technology Program managed by the Department of Supply and Services.

"Developing, supporting and encouraging Canada's best scientific talent is necessary to safeguard our future position in international markets and our ability to keep pace with and contribute to scientific and technological progress," Mr. Lumley said. "Both the YSF and the CDLS have an excellent long-term track record in organizing science activities for young people," the Minister added, "many science fair winners have become highly qualified professionals in science, medicine and engineering".

The Youth Science Foundation and the Conseil de développement du loisir scientifique are private, non-profit organizations. They sponsor activities which involve young people in science and technology, to improve their understanding and enjoyment of these subjects and to encourage them to consider science and technology-oriented careers.

The Science Council of Canada, in its recent report on science education, recommended that the federal government afford the two organizations stable funding.

"Stable funding will allow the YSF and the CDLS to spend more of their time and attention on programs which would serve all regions of the country," Mr. Lumley explained.

For more information, please contact:  
Bruce Stuart  
996-0326 ext 849



C41  
N26

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# news release

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Date November 22, 1984

For release

Engineering Design Award

OTTAWA - The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of State for Science and Technology today announced a new award for excellence in Engineering Design. The award will be part of the "Canada Awards for Excellence" program administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

Speaking before the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers, Mr. Siddon noted that the award, which will be given for the first time in 1985, will honour a Professional Engineer whose work has led to the development of a new product design with demonstrated potential for commercial viability in the international marketplace. "I believe that such an award, issued to an individual for engineering design excellence, will highlight the importance that we as a government attach to the creative contribution every individual can make to our industrial productivity," said Mr. Siddon.

The Canada Awards for Excellence provide a high level of recognition for some of the outstanding innovative thinking and techniques that have been developed by Canadian business, industry and private individuals. Other awards in the Program include the Productivity Award, the Entrepreneur Award, the Technology Transfer Award, the Labour/Management Award and the Invention Award.



The Honourable Sinclair Stevens, Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion, will be launching the Canada 1985 Awards for Excellence next January.

For further information on the Awards for Excellence program, contact:

Mr. Tony Parsons or Mrs. Lucie Cartau  
Awards and Design Directorate  
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion  
K1A 0H5  
(613) 992-4494



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

# ews release communiqué

CH1  
-N26

March 8, 1985

85-11



The federal government today announced measures to bring new employment opportunities to women, Native people, disabled persons and visible minorities in crown corporations, federally-regulated businesses and firms contracting with the government.

"This is a major step toward achieving genuine Employment Equity in Canada," said Flora MacDonald, Minister of Employment and Immigration, in making the announcement in The Commons. Miss MacDonald, Walter McLean, Secretary of State and Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, and Robert de Cotret, President of the Treasury Board, later outlined details at a news conference.

The measures announced today will directly affect nearly one million employees. The government's steps were in response to recommendations of the Royal Commission on Equality in Employment which was headed by Judge Rosalie Abella.

Canada

Miss MacDonald said: "Our response to the Abella Report is a positive and practical step toward equality. We are creating an environment of change. We want to ensure that all workers can participate in and contribute to our economic growth".

Affected by the announcement are:

- ° crown corporations, which must begin implementing Employment Equity by September and begin reporting annually within a year;
- ° federally-regulated business with more than 100 employees, which must develop plans and begin reporting within three years;
- ° companies tendering on government contracts for goods and services, which must certify their commitment to Employment Equity and show results.

Through mandatory reporting on progress, employers will have their performance publicly scrutinized, which is seen as a significant tool for ensuring compliance. The information will also be available to the Human Rights Commission which will initiate investigations and respond to complaints.

Miss MacDonald said: "We are fully committed to Employment Equity as a key element to our labour market strategy. Full participation by all Canadians contributes to economic growth and, just as important, economic justice.

"We believe the approach we have taken provides the framework within which Employment Equity can be achieved without resorting to the creation of large new bureaucracies and removing flexibility from corporate planning."

Employment Equity is a concept which removes employment barriers, identifies and removes discriminatory policies and practices, and fosters the fair representation in the labour market of women, Native people, disabled persons, and visible minorities.

Mr. McLean said: "The Canadian economy pays a high price for the underutilization of the productive potential of women, who make up over half the population. We can no longer afford to perpetuate employment practices that lead to socio-economic inequities and inefficiencies. We believe that Employment Equity is both beneficial to women and fully compatible with the government's principal economic priorities."

Miss MacDonald concurred, saying that while the announcement related specifically to issues raised in the Abella Report, it was an integral part of the government's economic strategy. A priority on jobs and economic renewal must involve an attack on barriers to equity just as it involves an attack on obstacles to growth.



"The principle of Employment Equity is already accepted within the federal public service," Mr. de Cotret said. "As the employer, Treasury Board is now working on a number of measures to ensure that this principle is further reflected in federal employment policies and practices.

"These include immediate initiatives which identify systematic barriers in the public service job classification system, and intensified implementation of the government's affirmative action program with a commitment for adequate resources. To achieve the stated goal, an invitation has been extended to the public service unions to participate in a senior-level joint union-management committee to prepare a detailed implementation plan in the area of equal pay for work of equal value throughout the public service."

Miss MacDonald said the measures announced today ensure that the federal government provides national leadership.

She said that she and other Ministers would be meeting with representatives of business, labour, women, Native people, disabled persons, and visible minorities before the introduction of legislation in June.

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# news release

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Date March 20, 1985

For release

**INTERIM SPACE PLAN ANNOUNCED**

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OTTAWA -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of State for Science and Technology, the Honourable Marcel Masse, Minister of Communications, and the Honourable Robert E.J. Layton, Minister of State for Mines, today announced details of an Interim Space Plan for Canada.

The plan outlines the Canadian Space Program for 1985-86. "In making this commitment, the government is indicating the priority we attach to the development of a viable space industry and the importance of satellite-based services to the economic development of the country," Minister Siddon said.

A major feature of the Interim Space Plan is the decision to accept President Ronald Reagan's invitation to participate in the definition stage of the U.S. Space Station Program (Phase B). Canadian participation will be finalized with the signing, in the near future, of a Memorandum of Understanding with NASA. Canada's involvement has the potential to produce economic benefits estimated to be in excess of \$2 billion by the year 2000.

The National Research Council (NRC) will carry out project design and preliminary definition studies to develop specific proposals for Canadian participation. One of the proposals to be studied is the development of

an Integrated Servicing and Test Facility which would include a new generation of remote manipulators with advanced sensors, a robotic servicer, work stations and special tools. For 1985-86, the government has allocated \$8.8 million from NRC estimates for 'Phase B' activities. These expenditures will be included in the \$195 million the government has committed to the Canadian Space Program for the coming fiscal year.

"Our participation in Space Station ensures that we will be a partner in one of the most complex and visible technological achievements in history, with the potential for significant economic benefits," Dr. Siddon said.

The Interim Space Plan also provides support for the implementation of a commercial Mobile Satellite Communications System (MSAT), an industry-led joint endeavour involving Telesat Canada, a U.S. satellite operator, the Department of Communications and NASA. The MSAT system is intended to meet a demonstrated need for improved voice and data communications to vehicles, aircraft, ships, and other portable stations for business applications in rural and remote areas of Canada. Telesat Canada is assuming a lead role in MSAT with involvement by interested Canadian retailers of MSAT services and satellite and ground terminal manufacturers.

Canadian government support is subject to satisfactory negotiation of cooperative business arrangements by the private sector, and to final funding approval later this year for the level of federal government

participation in the program. "I am confident that the private sector will seize this challenging business opportunity and will find a way to realize it with a level of government financial involvement that is appropriate to these difficult times," Minister Masse said.

The plan also provides for the continuation of the RADARSAT Program phase B initiated in December 1984. The RADARSAT program of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada will develop an advanced radar satellite that will provide the country's resource sector with remotely sensed data for resource management and energy development needs.

A major part of the current phase of the RADARSAT program is the examination of an in-orbit servicing capability to adapt RADARSAT as a possible contribution to the Space Station.

"The RADARSAT project builds on Canadian expertise and achievements in remote sensing technology," Minister Layton said. "The many applications of this new resource management tool will contribute to the strengthening of the vital resource sectors of the Canadian economy," he added.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Space, which reports to the Minister of State for Science and Technology, will be developing a long-term Strategic Space Plan by the end of 1985. The plan will identify strategic



thrusts for the Canadian Space Program, propose strategies for increasing industrial competitiveness, and recommend program priorities and funding.

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## News Release/Communiqué

June 14, 1985

FEDERAL AND ONTARIO  
MINISTERS SIGN FIVE-YEAR  
MINERALS SECTOR AGREEMENT

A five-year, \$30-million Canada-Ontario mineral development agreement was signed in Kirkland Lake today by federal Mines Minister Robert Layton and Ontario Natural Resources Minister Michael Harris.

The mineral development agreement is a sub-agreement developed under the Canada-Ontario Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) signed in 1984. ERDA was designed to encourage complementary policies and help eliminate possible conflicts and duplication of programs between the two levels of government.

Other ministers involved with the agreement include Ontario Treasurer Bette Stephenson, provincial minister responsible for ERDA, Ontario Northern Affairs Minister Leo Bernier, Ontario Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Reuben Baetz and Sinclair Stevens, federal minister responsible for Regional Industrial Expansion.

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The agreement is expected to have an impact across a broad spectrum of minerals activities, stimulating exploration in Ontario through geoscience and information transfer, improving productivity through mining and minerals technology, and enhancing economic development opportunities.

"This agreement will have a significant beneficial impact in several regions of Ontario," Mr. Harris said. "The new initiatives come at a good time. Mineral exploration in Ontario continues to be active and our mining industries are recovering from a period of recession."

"Signing this agreement today is symbolic of the effective co-operation that has evolved between the federal and Ontario governments to encourage economic development in all minerals sectors," said Mr. Layton.

Several geoscience projects under the agreement will aid in the discovery of new supplies of traditional mineral resources in Ontario -- such as silver, gold, copper, zinc and industrial minerals.

These initiatives will take place in several regions of the province including: parts of eastern Ontario from Hastings County eastward; the Parry Sound-Muskoka area; the Sudbury-Cobalt area; the Beardmore-Geraldton area; the Kenora-Fort Frances area; the Timmins-Chapleau area; and the Ignace area.

"These projects will help to diversify the mineral base in a number of our communities. They will be particularly helpful in isolated areas where economic development opportunities may be limited," Dr. Stephenson said.

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Under the agreement, road access in the northeast of the province will be expanded in order to facilitate mineral exploration and development. This includes an access road linking Highways 66 and 101 northeast of Kirkland Lake.

Another component of the agreement is a \$3.55-million productivity and technology program to carry out research to improve productivity while maintaining safety in deep mines.

The agreement will also assist the minerals industry in planning exploration by providing improved access to government information files. Ontario will develop an automated information system to organize and analyse information generated by the minerals industry.

By enlarging the scope of the province's industrial minerals strategy, the agreement will enhance economic development opportunities in this sector.

Four specific areas of the industrial minerals sector have been singled out for special study. They are commodities; applications by industry; costs of transportation; and the impact of new materials technology on the demand for industrial minerals.

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June 1985

## CANADA-ONTARIO MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (COMDA)

### Overview

In 1984, the value of mineral output in Ontario was \$4.4-billion, of which about \$3.3-billion was from metal mines in northern areas. While there is extensive mining development, particularly in the northern region of the province, renewed effort is required to explore for new deposits, improve productivity and respond to new development opportunities. Government's role is to provide scientific, technical and market-related information to support private sector development efforts.

The mining industry is a key economic sector, particularly outside of the major financial and manufacturing centres of Ontario. Because there already exists substantial infrastructure in the mining sector, much of the work under the COMDA will focus geographically on areas close to existing communities where potential for finding new deposits is greatest. Private sector investments, with attendant employment opportunities, will be stimulated.

### Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement

The objectives of this Agreement are:

- to facilitate the commercial development of Ontario's mineral resources through a geoscientific program;
- to improve access for the private sector to government mineral information files;
- to identify opportunities for regional economic growth involving industrial mineral deposits in Ontario;

more ...





## Mineral agreement - 2

- to improve public understanding of the mineral industry;
- to increase efficiency and productivity of the minerals industry while maintaining or improving safety.

The agreement comes into effect immediately and will terminate by March 31, 1990.

Each government will contribute \$15-million. Ontario will deliver approximately 60 per cent of program activity; Canada, 40 per cent. Canada will therefore deliver approximately \$11-million in projects and contribute approximately \$4-million to provincial projects. Ontario will contribute \$15-million to provincial projects.

A management committee responsible for the general administration and management of the work will be appointed by the federal and provincial ministers.

### Geoscience Program

This program is designed to stimulate mineral exploration and development by industry. These activities will be aimed at both identifying geological environments favourable for the discovery by industry of new supplies of traditional mineral resources, and at diversifying the mineral base of communities that have depended historically on a narrow range of mineral commodities.

The focus of geoscience programs is on existing communities with well established infrastructure, in contrast to frontier areas.

Geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys will be carried out in a wide range of regions in the province under the community-based geoscience program. Major projects will take place in Eastern Ontario, Parry Sound-Muskoka, Ignace, Sudbury-Cobalt, Beardmore-Geraldton, Kenora-Fort Frances and Timmins-Chapleau.

### Information Exchange Program

This program, carried out by the province, will significantly improve access for the private sector to government minerals information files. Included will be the development of a automated system to organize and analyse data generated by the exploration industry.

more ...



Elements to be delivered under this program will include:

- further development of a province-wide file/index/microfilm system for exploration reports and maps acquired from the mining industry;
- a province-wide computerized data base of rock chemical/petro-logical information;
- development and testing of a system for electronic transfer of geoscience data files between main office and regions.

### Productivity and Technology Program

This program is aimed at increasing efficiency and productivity while maintaining and improving safety in Ontario's mineral industry. Much of this work will be carried out jointly with the industry.

### Economic Development Program

Projects designed to enhance economic development opportunities under this program will focus on an industrial mineral strategy for Ontario and on mineral development access. The access projects will focus specifically on development of the road network in the Kirkland Lake Highway 101 area.

### Public Information, Evaluation and Administration Program

This program will ensure that the agreement is properly administered and that the public is informed of activities under the agreement and the challenges and opportunities facing the minerals industry.





**Canada-Ontario Mineral Development Agreement**  
**Summary of Costs**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Management by</u>		<u>Total Costs</u> <sup>1</sup>
	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>5 years</u> (000,000s)
<b>A. <u>Geoscience Program</u></b>			
1. Eastern Ontario	0.25	1.25	1.50
2. Mid-Ontario	0.20	2.00	2.20
3. Ignace	0.20	1.20	1.40
4. Sudbury-Cobalt	0.45	3.00	3.45
5. Beardmore-Geraldton	0.55	1.30	1.85
6. Kenora-Fort Frances	0.90	2.40	3.35
7. Timmins-Chapleau	0.90	0.35	1.25
8. Regional Geochemistry	1.40	0.30	1.70
9. Geophysics	1.70	-	1.70
Sub-Total	6.55	11.8	18.35
<b>B. <u>Information Exchange Program</u></b>			
Sub-Total	-	1.90	1.90
<b>C. <u>Productivity and Technology Program</u></b>			
1. Mining Technology	3.55	-	3.55
Sub-Total	3.55	-	3.55
<b>D. <u>Economic Development Program</u></b>			
1. Industrial Mineral Strategies	0.20	2.30	2.50
2. Mineral Development Access	-	2.00	2.00
Sub-Total	0.20	4.30	4.50
<b>E. <u>Public Information Evaluation and Administration Program</u></b>			
1. Public Information	0.20	0.20	0.40
2. Evaluation and Administration	0.50	0.80	1.30
Sub-Total	0.70	1.00	1.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>Funding shares Canada/Ontario - 50/50 per cent.





# news release

CA1

Date

For release - ~~1-26~~ February 28, 1986



## INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING FOR GRANTING COUNCILS AND UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA---The federal government today outlined details of Wednesday's budget announcement of increased funds to the granting councils for university research.

Speaking at a joint press conference, Science and Technology Minister Frank Oberle and Secretary of State Benoît Bouchard explained the federal funding formula that will increase the budgets of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Medical Research Council by an anticipated \$1 billion to \$3.4 billion over the next five years.

"Not only has the federal government increased funding to the granting councils for university research, but it is finally providing the councils with stability of funding for the next five years, and this has never been done before," said Mr. Oberle. "This significant increase to university funding clearly indicates the priority this government places on research and development despite the tight fiscal discipline we have imposed on ourselves."

In addition, the Ministers described the formula designed to stimulate private sector investment in university research funding. The federal government has pledged to match any investment by the private sector up to a maximum of \$369 million over the next five years. The formula involves a "one for one" matching by government up to a maximum of six per cent of each Council's annual budget.

With a budget of \$324 million in 1986-87, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council supports advanced research and development and the training of scientists and engineers by awarding grants and scholarships to professors and graduate students in Canadian universities and affiliated institutions.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council supports research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities through programs of fellowships for research training and research resources and support, and grants for research, international scholarly exchanges and publishing, conferences and research-related activities. The Council's 1986-87 budget is \$70 million.

"I am happy to be able to announce that despite the general context of austerity, our government recognizes the importance of research by agreeing to an increase of \$9 million to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council," said Mr. Bouchard. "These additional funds will be of value in increasing research activities of national importance in the field of social sciences. This research will prove to be more and more essential to the coming generation."

Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp, who was unable to attend today's press conference because of previous commitments in Manitoba, commented yesterday on the budget announcement of increased funding for the Medical Research Council.

"The ongoing commitment of the government to quality medical research in Canada is demonstrated by securing previous increases in the ongoing budget of the Medical Research Council as well as by a further increase during a period of financial restraint," said Mr. Epp. "The new scheme for matching private sector sources of funding is a further demonstration of my stated commitment to expand the sources of funds for medical research in this country."

The Medical Research Council supports research in the health science schools of Canadian universities, and their associated teaching hospitals and institutions. Research and training supported by the Medical Research Council cover a wide range of activities from fundamental to applied and clinical research. The Council's 1986-87 budget is \$168 million.

The detailed budgets of the three granting councils are outlined on the attached table.

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THE FEDERAL 5-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

FOR  
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH  
( \$ MILLIONS )

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total 1986-1991
(1) <u>TOTAL OF THREE GRANTING COUNCILS</u>							
(a) Previously Approved Budgets	536.7	480.4	478.1	478.0	478.2	478.2	2392.9
(b) Budget Increases	---	81.6	58.6	58.7	58.5	58.5	315.9
(c) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	---	---	33.5	69.7	110.3	155.7	369.2
(d) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	---	---	33.5	69.7	110.3	155.7	369.2
(e) Total Anticipated Funds	536.7	562.0	603.7	676.1	757.3	848.1	3447.2
(2) <u>NATURAL SCIENCES &amp; ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL</u>							
(a) Previously Approved Budgets	311.6	288.9	288.7	288.7	288.9	288.9	1444.1
(b) Budget Increases	---	35.2	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.7	126.4
(c) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	---	---	19.4	40.5	64.0	90.4	214.3
(d) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	---	---	19.4	40.5	64.0	90.4	214.3
(e) Total Anticipated Funds	311.6	324.1	350.4	392.6	439.6	492.4	1999.1
(3) <u>MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL</u>							
(a) Previously Approved Budgets	161.4	130.8	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	653.6
(b) Budget Increases	---	37.1	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	159.9
(c) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	---	---	10.1	20.9	33.2	46.8	111.0
(d) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	---	---	10.1	20.9	33.2	46.8	111.0
(e) Total Anticipated Funds	161.4	167.9	181.6	203.2	227.8	255.0	1035.5
(4) <u>SOCIAL SCIENCES &amp; HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL</u>							
(a) Previously Approved Budgets	63.7	60.7	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	295.2
(b) Budget Increases	---	9.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	29.6
(c) Federal Matching of Private Sector Contributions	---	---	4.0	8.3	13.1	18.5	43.9
(d) Anticipated Private Sector Contributions	---	---	4.0	8.3	13.1	18.5	43.9
(e) Total Anticipated Funds	63.7	70.0	71.7	80.3	89.9	100.7	412.6







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# news release



Date April 4, 1986

For release

Ottawa -- A federal panel, assessing the impact of developing transportation projects in British Columbia's Fraser-Thompson Corridor, says that environmental management can be improved; it identified the need for more effective co-ordination and information exchange among government departments, transportation developers and public groups during the planning, design, and construction of new transportation projects in the Corridor.

The panel's report to federal Environment Minister Tom McMillan and Transport Minister Don Mazankowski is the result of a study of the long-term environmental effects of possible transportation developments in the Corridor; in March 1985, the panel completed a review of CN Rail's twin tracking program through the Fraser, Thompson and North Thompson river valleys between Agassiz and Valemount, the area comprising the Corridor.

The panel reviewed existing, planned and possible transportation projects, including the CN Rail and CP Rail lines; provincial highways; B.C. Hydro's transmission lines; oil and gas lines and forestry roads. It's report includes a description of Corridor lands; resources and their uses (including fisheries, water, forests, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, minerals and heritage sites); it outlines how those resources and the people living in the area under study could be affected by transportation

The report also suggests how to protect resource use while developing transportation projects. It recommends that, rather than alter present practice, the current environmental management system should be improved and it recommends creating an Executive Committee made up of representatives of the federal and provincial departments of the environment and of transportation. Such a committee would provide overall guidance for a Corridor Management Committee, to be made up of government departments, transportation developers, Indian organizations, public interest groups and local organizations that would seek to increase awareness of transportation development projects and to facilitate cooperation so that the environment is protected.

Mr. McMillan and Mr. Mazankowski are studying the Panel's report.

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CAI  
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# news release

Date

May 12, 1986

For release

CANADIAN SPACE PROGRAM

OTTAWA -- A new Canadian Space Program, expected to create more than 100,000 person-years of employment and up to \$8 billion in revenues by the year 2000, was announced today by the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State for Science and Technology, the Honourable Marcel Masse, Minister of Communications and the Honourable Robert E.J. Layton, Minister of State for Mines.

"This visionary program responds to the needs of Canada to manage our resources, enhance communications across the country, exercise national sovereignty, and build on our industrial strengths in all regions of the country", Minister Oberle said.

The centerpiece of the Program, the development of the Mobile Servicing Centre for the United States Space Station Program, was already announced on March 18, 1986.

"Our participation in the Space Station will stimulate the development of strategic technologies, such as robotics and artificial intelligence. These technologies are also important to the growth of ground-based industries and jobs for the future", Minister Oberle added. "Canada will have a highly visible role in collaboration with the United States, Europe and Japan."

The Canadian Space Program includes support to permit the implementation by Telesat Canada of MSAT - a new, commercial communications satellite system for mobile users. Conceived by the Department of Communications, MSAT will improve mobile communications by eliminating the need for large, expensive dish antennas normally associated with satellite communications. With small radio terminals mounted on land vehicles, boats and airplanes, MSAT will bring essential mobile two-way telephone and data services throughout Canada. MSAT, an industry-led program, will be owned and operated by Telesat Canada. Government support consists of a lease of communications services, and market and technology development. (For complete information on MSAT please see news release issued separately today.)

Masse pointed to the \$2.4 billion worth of foreign and domestic sales and the 3000 permanent high technology jobs that MSAT is expected to generate. "This initiative will serve all Canadians well," he said. "MSAT will promote reliable mobile communications anywhere in Canada. It will strengthen the exercise of sovereignty in the North. It will create jobs and stimulate the economy -- all this without putting undue strain on taxpayers. Indeed tax revenues from this program, in the first ten years of operation alone, will exceed the support provided by the government."



Further development by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources of Canada's satellite remote sensing program is also included in the space program. The government will continue to support development of radar data use and image processing and analysis, thus maintaining Canadian industry's world lead in remote sensing technologies.

The government has challenged the private sector and provincial governments to participate financially in a Canadian radar satellite (RADARSAT). Several companies are seriously considering the proposal and negotiations are underway with the provinces. Foreign governments have already made commitments to participate. The RADARSAT concept was originally developed by the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

"Airborne and satellite remote sensing contribute to more effective and efficient management of Canada's natural resources," said Mines Minister Layton. "The Canadian remote sensing industry is a world leader in the technologies of ground-based data reception, processing, enhancement and analysis. National and export sales will continue to grow as a result of this support. RADARSAT would provide reliable data on our resources, regardless of weather conditions and would help us exercise our northern sovereignty through daily monitoring of Canada's Arctic regions."

The Space Program also establishes the Canadian Astronaut Program on a permanent basis and approves a continuing Space Science effort. Canada will negotiate arrangements with NASA for future Shuttle flights involving Canadians.

Canada's association with Europe will continue through participation in programs of the European Space Agency (ESA) and through co-operation with France in the initial stages of the Hermes manned spaceplane project. Participation in Hermes will allow Canadian industry to capitalize further on investments in the CANADARM program. Canada will expand its involvement in ESA's satellite communications and remote sensing development programs.

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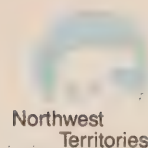
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Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada



Northwest  
Territories

Territoires  
du Nord-Ouest

# news release – communiqué

Date

For release – Pour publication

1-8652

## ACTION FORCES MEET TO HELP NWT ECONOMY

YELLOWKNIFE/OTTAWA (December 4, 1986) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, chairman, federal government's Action Force on Arctic Initiatives, and the Honourable Tagak Curley, chairman, Government of the Northwest Territories' Action Force on Economic Development, today announced some new initiatives to help the NWT economy.

These Action Forces' initiatives include up to \$9 million in funding assistance to the Inuvialuit Development Corporation for its \$13 million Tuktoyaktuk natural gas project, aid for the Inuvik region through the Community Futures Program, and the proposed establishment of a territorial government committee on northern economic development.

"We are committed to policies, programs and projects that will set a foundation for sustained growth throughout the Northwest Territories, not merely a band-aid treatment," said Mr. Curley.

"In light of fiscal restraint, it is important that the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories pursue a coordinated approach to northern economic development," said Mr. McKnight.

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The Action Forces met in Ottawa, December 3 to discuss their objectives. They noted the importance of sovereignty in the North, the growing awareness by Canadians of the region and the need to integrate the northern economy within the national economic framework. The ministers also stressed the importance of identifying further initiatives for the Eastern Arctic. The Action Forces agreed to work together on development of further initiatives to achieve sustainable development, economic diversification and northern participation, bearing in mind the limited fiscal resources available to both governments.

The Ministers agreed to continue discussions on constitutional and devolution issues, at a pace to be determined by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

As a result of the combined Action Forces' work, the federal government has approved in principle, on an urgent basis, the Native Economic Development Program funding for the Inuvialuit Development Corporation's natural gas project at Tuktoyaktuk. The Honourable Bernard Valcourt, Minister of State for Small Business and Tourism, will announce shortly his approval to negotiate a contribution agreement for up to \$9 million in funding for the project. The \$13 million project will develop natural gas reserves near Tuktoyaktuk, transport the gas to the community, and distribute and market it to residential, commercial, industrial and utility customers in the hamlet. In support of the project, the Government of the Northwest Territories will ensure a speedy regulatory review. This will be the first native-operated project to use northern energy resources for the benefit of northerners.

The Action Forces indicated that the Honourable Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Employment and Immigration, will announce this week that the Inuvik Region will be receiving funding under the Community Futures Program. The ministers noted that the Pine Point/Hay River area received Community Futures funding earlier this year.

The Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of National Health and Welfare has identified for the Action Forces 18 projects throughout the Northwest Territories with funding of more than \$6.3 million in 1986/87. These projects are either underway or are now in the current 5-year plan.

Separate supply and labour contracts will be introduced immediately by the Honourable Michael Ballantyne, Minister responsible for the NWT Housing Corporation. The change will support the formation of more local businesses, resulting in greater use of local labour and keeping more of the money spent on housing in the NWT.

Territorial Minister of Finance, the Honourable Tom Butters has indicated he will announce the acceleration of a large number of planned community facilities and works throughout the territories, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. The emphasis will be on creating maximum benefits to local economies and employment.

The territorial Action Force chairman, the Honourable Tagak Curley, will recommend the Government of the Northwest Territories Executive Council establish a committee on economic development, charged with the responsibility of developing a long-term northern development strategy. Action Force ministers agreed that both governments would continue to work cooperatively so that an ongoing exchange of development priorities can occur.

Among other issues discussed by the Action Forces were the importance of transportation infrastructure in the North, response to resource harvesting issues, joint coordination of capital programs, and appropriate funding for cooperative economic development.

The Action Forces confirmed that the next joint meeting of the two groups is planned for the Spring and will take place in the Northwest Territories. Planned agenda items include updates on the development of longer-term northern strategies, including scientific activities, follow-up to regional economic development conferences sponsored by the territorial government, and private sector activities.

Details of the initiatives identified today by the federal Action Force on Arctic Initiatives and the territorial Action Force on Economic Development are expected to be announced over the next few weeks by the responsible federal and territorial ministers. A list of these initiatives is attached.

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Attachments: 2



## Backgrounder

### **ACTION FORCES**

In response to northern concerns about the decline in the NWT economy, brought about by lower mineral and fur prices and reduced oil and gas exploration activity, both governments moved quickly to establish their respective Action Forces in early September. The Action Forces, which first met in Inuvik on September 11, agreed to work together on the development of initiatives to achieve sustainable development, economic diversification and northern participation.

In addition to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. McKnight, members of the federal Action Force on Arctic Initiatives include the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Marcel Masse, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Jake Epp and both NWT Members of Parliament, Dave Nickerson (Western Arctic) and Thomas Suluk (Nunatsiaq).

The GNWT's Action Force on Economic Development, is chaired by Mr. Curley, the Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, and includes Tom Butters, the Minister of Finance and of Energy, Mines and Resources and Michael Ballantyne, the Minister of Justice as well as Minister responsible for the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

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## List of Initiatives Confirmed by Action Forces

### Joint Initiatives by Government of Canada and Government of Northwest Territories

- Native Economic Development Program Funding for Inuvialuit Natural Gas Project at Tuktoyaktuk, NWT

The Native Economic Development Program (NEDP) has given approval in principle for funding up to \$9 million to the Inuvialuit Development Corporation (IDC) of Inuvik, NWT. Following conclusion of a contribution agreement, the enterprise will develop a natural gas reserve near Tuktoyaktuk, transport the gas to the community, and distribute and market it to residential, commercial, industrial and utility customers in the hamlet. Details will be announced shortly by NEDP. The GNWT will ensure an expeditious regulatory review and, if the gas is in sufficient supply and the price levels are reasonable, will commit to converting its buildings and residential units in Tuktoyaktuk to use natural gas.

- Increased Funding for Trapping Education Workshops in Arctic Communities

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will provide new funds to the GNWT's Department of Renewable Resources to bolster available funds for trapping education workshops in arctic communities this winter. The funding will assist the GNWT in informing trappers about the use of humane trapping systems and sound trapline management practices.

- Joint Environmental Cleanup Program

Through a coordinated environmental cleanup effort, the two governments will implement specific projects to clean up accumulated solid wastes in the North. DIAND will begin this spring to clean up metal wastes in the Mackenzie Delta area. It will also be reviewing options for cleaning up abandoned wastes in other parts of the Northwest Territories. At the same time, the GNWT will be coordinating cleanup work in communities.

Federal Government

- ° CEIC Funding of Community Futures Program for Inuvik Region

Details will be announced shortly by Employment and Immigration Canada on this initiative.

- ° Supply and Services Canada Initiatives to Increase Federal Procurement in the NWT

Supply and Services Canada is reviewing its policies and procedures with a view to purchasing more supplies and services in the NWT. SSC will be conducting supplier awareness sessions to ensure NWT suppliers will have the information necessary to compete for federal business.

- ° Health and Welfare Canada Review of Options for Renovating or Replacing a number of health facilities in the NWT.

Health and Welfare is reviewing options for modernizing a number of NWT health facilities. For example, it is studying the aging Inuvik hospital to determine whether to renovate or replace it. When the Inuvik study is complete, and design and construction begin, local business and employment opportunities are expected. This is one of some 18 projects totalling some \$6.3 million in 1986/87. The others are listed under ongoing federal capital spending in the NWT.

- ° Native Economic Development Program Funding for Mackenzie Delta Regional Council Study of Local Financial Institutions

A contribution agreement is being negotiated. An announcement from NEDP will follow.

- ° Ongoing Federal Capital Spending in the NWT

Gravel resurfacing of the Baker Lake airport - \$500 000 will be spent in 1987, much of it locally.

Construction of a Ministry of Transport garage in Baker Lake - construction has begun on a new 3-bay garage for equipment maintenance. Approximately \$1.9 million of work will be done in 1987, of which \$500 000 will be spent in the North.

Expansion of Yellowknife's air terminal will begin in 1987. About \$2 million (25% of the total construction cost) will be spent in 1987-88, of which half will be spent locally.

Rehabilitation of the Nanisivik Runway - of \$800 000 work to be completed in 1987, \$600 000 will be spent in the NWT. Renovations will be done to the Atmospheric Environment Service's buildings in Fort Smith at an estimated cost of \$160 000.

Two further contracts for the stabilization of the Aklavik riverbank will be let this March and in March 1988, for a total of \$500 000. It is likely that all expenditures will be local.

In Cape Dorset, a new RCMP detachment building will be constructed next year at a cost of \$126 000.

New married quarters for the RCMP in Grise Fiord will be constructed in 1987. The project is expected to cost \$70 000.

The following are Health and Welfare Canada projects:

Construction of a new \$2 million nursing station in Tuktoyaktuk is planned.

Construction of a \$1.75 million staff residence complex in Fort Rae will be done by local workforce. Work on the Fort Rae nursing station, a \$1.4 million project, will continue into next year.

The \$1.6 million Whale Cove nursing station and residence is nearing completion; some work will carry over to next year.

A \$950 000 project will do major renovations to the Pond Inlet nursing station over the next three years.

Construction of the \$1.9 million Spence Bay nursing station is awaiting approval.

Renovations to the Gjoa Haven nursing station a \$767 000 project, is underway. Construction of the \$1.9 million Gjoa Haven staff residence is awaiting approval.

A \$160 000 upgrading of the Fort Resolution nursing station is currently underway.

Repairs to the Inuvik Hospital are underway at a cost of \$400 000. A staff residence complex will be constructed at Cambridge Bay. The \$2 million project is awaiting approval.

A \$43 000 project to remove the old Fort Liard station and restore site is underway using local workforce.

The mechanical building for the Fort Good Hope staff residence will be completed this year with \$50 600 budgeted for 1986-87.

Site clearing and preparation to relocate the Hay River Clinic from Lac la Marte to Hay River is being done by the local band at a cost of \$40 000.

The Coppermine nursing station and residence is currently under construction with close to \$1.8 million budgeted over the 1986-87 and 1987-88 years.

Projects to renovate the existing Fort Resolution and Fort Providence nursing stations and construct a staff residence at both locations may be accelerated.

#### Government of Northwest Territories

##### ° Government Committee on Economic Policy

The GNWT Executive Council will be asked to establish a Committee on Northern Economic Policy, with the responsibility for reviewing and coordinating northern economic development policies. Initially, the committee would meet twice a year with federal ministers and would provide the focus for both governments to work cooperatively to develop a northern development strategy.

##### ° Capital Projects Arts and Crafts Budget

The GNWT Executive Council will be asked to approve a policy to include a portion of the funds allotted to each capital project to purchase locally produced arts and crafts for building decoration. This recognizes the importance and economic contribution of artisans.



- Acceleration of Capital Projects

The GNWT will be accelerating the construction of a large number of planned community facilities and works throughout the territories. It is estimated that this will increase GNWT capital spending in 1987-88 by approximately 25% over the 1986-87 expenditure level. Major emphasis will be placed on projects that are high community priorities and which will result in maximum benefit to local economies and employment.

- Separate Supply and Labour Contracts for Public Housing

The Minister responsible for the NWT Housing Corporation will be introducing separate supply and labour contracts for the public housing program throughout the NWT effective immediately to support the formation of more local businesses, resulting in greater use of local labour and keeping more of the money spent on housing in the NWT.

- Promotion of Investment Opportunities

The GNWT will identify and promote business investment activities throughout the Northwest Territories to encourage private entrepreneurs with risk capital to participate in the development of the territorial economy. The GNWT will identify federal government agencies and programs that could assist in promoting investment opportunities.

- Study to Identify Servicing and Repair Opportunities

The GNWT will identify service and repair needs that will generate new small business opportunities in the North. There is a significant shortage of electricians, plumbers, specialists in small appliance maintenance and repair, electronics repairmen and many other service personnel that are only available in larger centres, often outside the NWT.





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# news release

Date

For release

February 6, 1987



## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DESIGNATES CANADIAN HIGH TECHNOLOGY WEEK

Ottawa - The Honourable Michel Côté, Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion, and the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of State for Science and Technology, today announced the designation of September 28 to October 4 as Canadian High Technology Week '87.

In announcing the designation of this second annual High Technology Week, Ministers Côté and Oberle stressed the increasing importance of scientific discovery and technological development and application to the welfare of all Canadians. Technology not only profoundly affects our daily lives, it is increasingly being used by industrialized nations to start new industries, re-vitalize traditional ones, capture export markets and create employment, they stated.

In the high technology sector, Canada's trade balance ranks among the lowest of Western industrialized nations. Our continued economic recovery and future growth will depend to a large degree on the ability of Canadian business and industry to apply new technologies that will improve productivity and international competitiveness, said Ministers Côté and Oberle.

The designation of Canadian High Technology Week is intended to focus the attention of all Canadians on the vital importance that technological development and application have to the economic and social well-being of the nation.

The federal government encourages leaders from industry, academia, labour and the community to schedule or plan trade shows, conferences and other events for Canadian High Technology Week '87. These events would not only promote the increased development and application of high technology in Canadian industry but serve to familiarize Canadians with the challenges and opportunities awaiting them in this technological age.

- 30 -

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# news release

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Date February 17, 1987

For release

87/33

## CANADA PETROLEUM RESOURCES ACT PROCLAIMED

OTTAWA — The Honourable Marcel Masse, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, and the Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today announced that the Canada Petroleum Resources Act (CPRA) was proclaimed in force February 15, 1987.

"With the proclamation of this Act we have put in place a stable regulatory regime and a favourable investment climate for industry. We now have the basis for a coordinated approach between the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to the management of oil and gas resources in Canada's frontier lands," said Mr. Masse.

"This Act gives legal force to this government's frontier energy policy, first announced in October 1985, and establishes a simplified, straightforward and fair framework for the oil and gas industry in the North and the South," said Mr. McKnight.

The CPRA repeals and replaces the last vestige of the National Energy Program, the Canada Oil and Gas Act (COGA) of 1982. In addition, it provides for a number of amendments to the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act of 1969.

The CPRA will not be proclaimed in force in the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia offshore areas. These areas will be governed by separate legislation implementing the Atlantic and Nova Scotia accords. However, essential elements of the CPRA will be incorporated in both versions of the accord implementation legislation, thereby providing consistency for the oil and gas industry throughout the frontier lands.

"Under the CPRA we have not only clarified the rights of owners where resources are concerned, but we have also freed the development of frontier lands from cumbersome administrative impediments," said Mr. Masse.

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The simple competitive system for issuing exploration rights to frontier lands under the CPRA will ensure the maximum return to Canadians as the resource owners. It is based on a single bidding criterion, with rights going to the highest bidder.

"Before any exploration rights are issued in the North, the Government of Canada will ensure that the views and concerns of territorial governments and native groups are considered," said Mr. McKnight.

The Crown share, or back-in provisions of the COGA, which provided for a 25 per cent share for the federal government in all interests held in the frontier lands, has now been eliminated. The requirement for a 50 per cent Canadian ownership level at the production stage is maintained.

The Canada Petroleum Resources Act is the result of extensive consultations with provincial and territorial governments, and the oil and gas industry. It is based upon the view that energy policy objectives can best be met through a market-oriented approach within a framework of a clear and consistent set of rules. The Act limits government intervention in the industry while encouraging industry activity.

"We expect that the measures in the Act will allow Canada to improve its market position, despite fluctuations in world prices, to meet the challenge of energy security," said Mr. Masse.

In announcing the proclamation of the Canada Petroleum Resources Act, Mr. McKnight said, "It is the cornerstone for the development of oil and gas resources in our frontier regions. It opens the way for negotiations of a Northern Accord with the territorial governments."

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# news release

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Date

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For release

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## GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO COMMITTEE'S FUR REPORT

OTTAWA (April 15, 1987) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today tabled in the House of Commons the Federal Government's response to the report of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development - The Fur Issue: Cultural Continuity, Economic Opportunity.

The Federal Government's role in the fur issue involves responsibilities of three Ministers: The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Honourable Tom McMillan, Minister of Environment.

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The government's response concerns all of the 36 recommendations made by the Standing Committee on the importance of trapping to Canada's native people and northerners and focused on the effects on the trapping industry from the animal rights movement.

The report was based on the results of 18 hearings held in Ottawa and a number held in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Submissions were received from governments, trapping organizations, aboriginal groups, as well as animal welfare organizations and animal rights groups.

- 30 -

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# News Release

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Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

CA1  
-N26

May 27, 1987

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## Bill to amend Copyright Act introduced

OTTAWA -- The government today took a major step to enhance the vitality of Canadian arts and computer industries by introducing a Bill to amend the 1924 Copyright Act, Communications Minister Flora MacDonald and Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Harvie Andre announced today.

In tabling the Bill, Miss MacDonald said the changes to the Act will increase the rights of creators in the arts and computer industry, expand the protection of their work and make it easier for the public to have access to copyrighted material.

Copyright reform is urgently needed, Miss MacDonald said. "New technologies have created uncertainties for Canada's arts community, from choreographers to Corey Hart."

The Copyright Act has not been substantially revised since 1924, the year it was proclaimed. The intervening years have witnessed the advent of radio, television, photocopiers, audio and video tape recorders, computers, satellites and a host of information storage and retrieval devices. All of these have become common instruments for the use and exploitation of intellectual property. Technological, economic and cultural change have made some of its provisions obsolete, and have resulted in lack of effective protection for major sectors of creative activity.

Artists, authors, producers of computer software and other creators will benefit from these amendments that will provide enhanced protection and certainty. The revised law will also remove obstacles to growth in industries that already contribute \$10 billion a year to the economy.

Canada

Compulsory licensing of recorded music, a matter of great concern to composers, songwriters, and music publishers, will be abolished.

Other measures will strengthen Canadian cultural activity. Choreography will be covered by copyright, whether it has a story line or not. Visual artists will be entitled to payment whenever their works are displayed. The moral rights of all creators will be expanded to enable them to defend the integrity of their work more effectively.

Creators in many fields will have a legal framework enabling them to set up organizations to manage copyright on their behalf, similar to collectives that already exist for musical performing rights. Rates will be subject to review under certain circumstances by a new enlarged Copyright Board.

In addition, the proposed amendments guarantee protection for computer programs, strongly penalize commercial piracy, and clarify the relationship between copyright and industrial design.

"The computer industry has experienced tremendous expansion," Mr. Andre noted. "But the lack of protection for its software has discouraged development and the creation of new jobs. Explicit copyright protection will help secure and enhance Canada's production and export of computer programs."

The amendments take direct aim at piracy in the film, record and computer industries, proposing increased criminal penalties of up to \$1 million and jail sentences of up to five years.

Another amendment will eliminate the legal confusion created by recent court decisions concerning the Copyright Act and the Industrial Design Act.



"The government's action today marks the first real progress in copyright revision after more than 60 years. These amendments represent the first stage of copyright reform. A second package of amendments is already in the process of preparation and will be introduced as soon as legislative drafting is complete," Miss MacDonald said.

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# communiqué

## GOVERNMENT TABLES RESPONSE

### TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE REPORT ON ACCESS AND PRIVACY

OTTAWA, October 15, 1987 -- The Government of Canada today tabled "Access and Privacy: The Steps Ahead" in response to the Parliamentary Committee Report on Access to Information and Privacy.

In its response, the government announced it would restrict the use of Social Insurance Numbers and would consider legislation to halt the growth in the demand for its use. On tabling the response, the Honourable Ray Hnatyshyn, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada stated, "Canadians do not want the Social Insurance Number to become a universal identification number and the government is taking action to ensure this doesn't happen."

The government reaffirmed its support for the provisions of the Privacy Act and its commitment to protect more effectively the personal information it holds. The Privacy Act will be extended to Crown Corporations. New measures will be put into place to ensure better management of information holdings in government departments and to restrict government institution data-matching and linkage by means of computers. In addition, the government will work closely with the provincial and territorial governments to promote the implementation of the OECD guidelines for the protection of personal information in the public and private sectors.

"The government has an obligation to the people of Canada to control and handle their personal files and data with the utmost confidentiality," said Mr. Hnatyshyn. "We will be doing our very best to make sure that we live up to that obligation."

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The government will extend the right of access under both Acts to all those individuals in Canada who were not previously included, as well as to corporations and associations. Also, it will make the results of government product and environment testing easier to obtain.

The government response contains a public education component. Canadians will be informed through a public education program about their rights under the Acts and public servants will be encouraged to show greater openness on Access requests and to be more aware of their obligations under the Privacy Act.

Implementation of specific administrative initiatives will begin immediately under the leadership of the Treasury Board Secretariat; over the longer term, the government will look at legislative action to reinforce these administrative initiatives and make the Acts operate more smoothly.

- 30 -

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(version française disponible)

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE  
REGARDING THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

- . More control on Social Insurance Numbers
- . Privacy Act to cover Crown Corporations
- . Control government data-matching of personal information
- . Better management of government information holdings
- . Education programs for public servants to foster principles of openness under the Access to Information Act and protection of personal information under the Privacy Act
- . Public awareness campaigns on both Acts to be launched
- . Promote the implementation of OECD guidelines for privacy protection throughout the public and private sectors;
- . Rights of access extended to all those individuals in Canada who were not previously included and under Access to Information, to entities like corporations and associations in Canada
- . Under the Access to Information Act: application fees and official forms waived
- . Indexes to government information sources and personal information banks to be available on computer data bases







# communiqué

## LE GOUVERNEMENT DÉPOSE SA RÉPONSE AU RAPPORT DU COMITÉ PARLEMENTAIRE SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION ET LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS

OTTAWA, le 15 octobre 1987 -- Le gouvernement du Canada a déposé aujourd'hui un document intitulé Accès et renseignements personnels : les prochaines étapes en réponse au rapport du comité parlementaire sur l'accès à l'information et la protection des renseignements personnels.

Dans sa réponse, le gouvernement a indiqué qu'il allait restreindre l'utilisation du numéro d'assurance sociale et qu'il envisageait d'adopter des mesures législatives visant à mettre un terme à l'augmentation du nombre de demandes d'utilisation du NAS. À cette occasion, M. Ray Hnatyshyn, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada, a déclaré que les Canadiens ne voulaient pas que le numéro d'assurance sociale devienne un numéro d'identification universel et que le gouvernement allait prendre les mesures nécessaires à cet effet.

Le gouvernement a réaffirmé son appui aux dispositions de la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels et sa volonté de protéger plus efficacement les données personnelles recueillies. Le champ d'application de cette loi sera étendu aux sociétés d'État. De nouvelles mesures entreront en vigueur afin d'assurer une meilleure gestion des fichiers de renseignements personnels conservés dans les ministères et de restreindre le couplage et l'interconnexion des données par ordinateur. De plus, le gouvernement travaillera étroitement avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux à la promotion de la mise en vigueur des lignes directrices de l'OCDE destinées à protéger les renseignements personnels dans les secteurs public et privé.

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M. Hnatyshyn a ajouté que les Canadiens sont en droit de s'attendre à ce que le gouvernement traite en toute confidentialité les données à caractère personnel qui les concernent. Il a poursuivi en disant que le gouvernement allait faire de son mieux pour répondre aux attentes de la population à cet égard.

Le gouvernement élargira le droit d'accès prévu dans les deux lois afin qu'il s'applique à toutes les personnes qu'il ne couvrirait pas auparavant, les associations et les sociétés au pays. De plus, il verra à ce qu'il soit plus facile de prendre connaissance des résultats des essais de produits et des essais d'environnement réalisés par le gouvernement.

La réponse du gouvernement comporte un volet d'information publique. Les Canadiens pourront se renseigner sur leurs droits en vertu des deux lois grâce à un programme d'information publique, et les fonctionnaires seront encouragés à faire preuve de plus de réceptivité à l'égard des demandes de renseignements et à mieux connaître leurs obligations en vertu de la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels.

Le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor, de qui relève l'application de ces deux lois, aura la tâche de mettre de l'avant ces diverses mesures administratives. A long terme, le gouvernement verra s'il y a lieu de légiférer en ce domaine pour renforcer ces mesures et pour faciliter l'application des deux lois.

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POINTS SAILLANTS DE LA RÉPONSE  
DU GOUVERNEMENT CONCERNANT  
LES LOIS SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION  
ET LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS  
PERSONNELS

- . Contrôle accru de l'utilisation du numéro d'assurance sociale
- . Extension du champ d'application de la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels aux sociétés d'État
- . Contrôle des activités du gouvernement en ce qui concerne le couplage informatique des renseignements personnels
- . Meilleure gestion des fichiers personnels du gouvernement
- . Création de programmes de formation à l'intention des fonctionnaires pour sensibiliser ces derniers à l'importance de la transparence en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et de la confidentialité des données en vertu de la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels
- . Lancement de campagnes de sensibilisation du public aux deux lois
- . Incitation à l'application des lignes directrices de l'OCDE destinées à protéger les renseignements personnels dans les secteurs public et privé
- . Droits d'accès étendus à tous les individus qui n'étaient pas inclus auparavant et sous l'accès à l'information à des entités telles que les sociétés et les associations au Canada
- . Selon la Loi sur l'accès à l'information: élimination des frais de demande et des formulaires prescrits
- . Accès par ordinateur aux répertoires des sources d'information et des fichiers de renseignements personnels du gouvernement







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# news release      communiqué

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Date      **December 9, 1987**

Date

For release      **Immediately**

Pour publication

**87/24**

## GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE TO HELP DISABLED CANADIANS

The government will hire an additional 2,700 disabled persons over the next three years and will proceed with plans to make federal programs and services more accessible, Treasury Board President Don Mazankowski announced today.

The action forms part of the government's response to the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Status of Disabled Persons, "Challenge: Putting Our House in Order". The response, "Accepting the Challenge", was tabled in the House of Commons today by Mr. Mazankowski and Secretary of State David Crombie.

Mr. Crombie pointed out that the initiatives support the principles the government endorsed when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in December of 1985 declared Canada's participation in the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

"The single most important principle is that disabled Canadians must have the same opportunity to participate fully in Canadian life", said Mr. Crombie.

Mr. Mazankowski said the government hiring plans for disabled persons will increase representation to 3.3 per cent of the Public Service by March 31, 1991. Total disabled employees by that date will be 6,900.

The government has also approved a number of measures to enhance Employment Equity programs in the Public Service to help reach the targets. Over the next five years, the government will provide 400 person-years and \$15 million as an incentive for departments to hire disabled Canadians.

An additional \$3.7 million will be provided to improve counselling services and to ensure that technical aids are available in the workplace.

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"In the spirit of the Committee report, the government is taking a leadership role in Employment Equity for disabled persons and in the improvement and expansion of services to disabled Canadians throughout society", Mr. Crombie said.

Mr. Mazankowski paid tribute to government departments for submitting creative and innovative proposals. "Managers have taken a fresh look at how disabled persons can be recruited and how barriers to equal opportunity can be eliminated."

The measures to assist disabled Canadians are part of the government's overall Employment Equity program. Numerical targets and special measures for the three other target groups - women, natives, and visible minorities - for the next three-year period beginning April 1, 1988, will be announced prior to that date.

- 30 -

For further information:

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Office of the President of the Treasury Board

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Office of the Secretary of State  
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Companions to press release: 1-page backgrounder  
Booklet: Accepting the Challenge



## BACKGROUND

### Special Measures - Disabled Persons

The Access Program for disabled persons was created in 1983 to give special hiring incentives to departments willing to provide on-the-job training. In June 1986, the Access Program was expanded to include not only physically disabled persons but also those with mental, psychiatric and learning disabilities. The program has been generally successful, opening up 752 work assignments to disabled persons during 1983-87 with 68 per cent of participants remaining employed in the Public Service.

Federal facilities are also being upgraded to the Barrier Free Design Standard developed by Public Works Canada. This initiative began in July 1985 and was estimated to cost \$110 million over 10 years.

### Representation of Disabled Persons

The numerical representation of disabled persons has been steadily increasing since targets were set in 1985 despite strong pressure on departments to reduce the number of employees. Representation has increased from 1.4% in March 1985 to 1.9 per cent, or 4045 disabled persons, in the Public Service as of June 1987. The target for March 1988 is 2.1%.

As a result of the government asking departments to increase their efforts for disabled persons, the numerical targets for departments have been revised to aim for a representation of 3.3 per cent by March 1991. The Access Program has also been strengthened by an additional 400 person-years and \$15 million in hiring incentives for departments.

Special measures for disabled Canadians using government programs and services emphasize participation, access and awareness. Formal consultation will be improved with a number of departments and advocacy groups.

The creation of the Standing Committee on the Status of Disabled Persons establishes a permanent instrument for the involvement of disabled Canadians in the activities of Parliament. It is expected that the Standing Committee will afford an important additional point of consultation.







CA1

- 1/26

# news release

Date **February 5, 1988**  
For release **88-5**

National Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp and Employment and Immigration Minister Benoît Bouchard announced today that the federal government will be doubling its commitment to employment programs for social assistance recipients to \$200 million in 1988-89, under the Canadian Jobs Strategy and similar provincial and territorial programs.

This move will expand the Social Assistance Recipients Initiative, an innovative federal - provincial/territorial agreement established in 1985. It is an integral part of the \$1.7 billion Canadian Jobs Strategy for 1988-89.

The Initiative allows Canadians to break out of the welfare cycle through opportunities to receive the training necessary to get and hold jobs. This training is provided through the federal Canadian Jobs Strategy and provincial and territorial programs.



.../2



"The initial results have been excellent. We hope that our commitment to double funding will be matched by the provinces," Mr. Epp said.

"If our provincial and territorial colleagues do match our contribution, a total of \$400 million in new programming for social assistance recipients could be opened up next year," Mr. Bouchard added.

Through the Initiative, equal shares of federal and provincial funds, which otherwise would have been spent on welfare, are made available to support the Canadian Jobs Strategy and provincial and territorial programs for the benefit of social assistance recipients.

For further information, contact:

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Public Affairs  
Employment and Immigration  
Canada  
(819) 953-1251

Dean Moodie  
Health & Welfare Canada  
(819) 957-2914

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## News Release/Communiqué

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PR-001

### CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA SIGN FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT TO CONTROL ACID RAIN-CAUSING EMISSIONS

HALIFAX -- 12 February, 1988 -- An agreement limiting acid rain-causing emissions in Nova Scotia to 204,000 tonnes per year by 1994 was signed today by federal Environment Minister Tom McMillan and Nova Scotia Environment Minister Roland Thornhill.

The agreement is an integral part of Canada's overall program to reduce allowable sulphur dioxide emissions in eastern Canada to 2.3 million tonnes per year by 1994 - a dramatic decrease from the 1980 allowable level of 4.6 million tonnes.

"Today's agreement means that all seven of the easternmost provinces of Canada are now strongly united in their commitment to combat acid rain," said Mr. McMillan. "Canadians can celebrate the fact that their country now stands unified against acid rain."

Mr. Thornhill also welcomed the agreement as the essential link in Nova Scotia's concerted efforts in emission abatement. "It is the beginning of remedial programs which will be developed over the following decades to reduce the dangers of acid rain pollution," said Mr. Thornhill.



In addition to the 1994 emission ceiling, the agreement also provides for co-operative programs in research and monitoring, technology transfer and information sharing on acid rain.

Although much of the acid rain falling in Atlantic Canada originates in the United States and central Canada, local sources such as coal and oil-fired electricity plants, pulp and paper mills, oil refineries and smelters are responsible for about 10 per cent of the region's acid rain.

Nova Scotia was one of the first places in the Atlantic provinces where the harmful presence and impacts of acid rain were discovered and it has been reducing its potential sulphur dioxide emissions steadily for the last number of years.

The control of sulphur dioxide emissions will assist in arresting damage to valuable natural resources, and in protecting the environment in Nova Scotia and elsewhere.

Further information:

John Underwood  
Nova Scotia Department of Environment  
(902) 424-5300

Joe Kozak  
Environment Canada  
Dartmouth, N.S.  
(902) 426-6132

(Aussi disponible en français)





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# news release

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Date

For release

1-8840

**FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR THE CONSEIL ATTIKAMEK-MONTAGNAIS  
COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIM**

QUÉBEC, September 13, 1988 -- The Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bernard Valcourt, Quebec's Minister responsible for Mines and Native Affairs, Raymond Savoie, the Minister responsible for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs, Gil Rémillard, and the President and Vice-presidents of the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais (CAM), Gaston McKenzie, Marc Dubé, Edmond Malec and Jean-Rock Picard today signed, in the presence of the Atikamekw and Montagnais chiefs, a framework agreement to guide tripartite negotiations on the Atikamekw and Montagnais comprehensive land claim.

The framework agreement describes general objectives and elements to be negotiated in pursuance of an agreement-in-principle and eventually, a final agreement.

Mr. Valcourt praised the progress made to date on the claim: "We have all the tools necessary to build a fair and equitable agreement. The continued good will and cooperative effort of all parties will allow us to reach a final agreement," he said.

The framework agreement is the first to be signed under the 1986 federal policy on comprehensive land claims.

.../2

The Minister responsible for Mines and Native Affairs, Mr. Raymond Savoie said that his government was proud to sign a framework agreement that determines the next steps in the negotiations. "Our commitment is to the establishment of a strong relationship built on mutual trust and respect," he said. "I hope that we can reach a final agreement which will encourage native and non-native people to work together for a better future."

The President of the Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais, Mr. Gaston McKenzie mentioned for his part that he was satisfied that the first concrete stage of the negotiations had been dealt with. "The conclusion of a final agreement will become a major component of the future we are building and of a more equitable social contract with non-Natives."

The CAM claim is the third comprehensive land claim to be negotiated in the province of Quebec. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement was signed in 1975 and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, in 1978.

The Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais claim represents the interests of three Atikamekw bands numbering 3,300 people and nine Montagnais bands numbering 9,600 people. The claimed land covered under this agreement lies within the Upper Mauricie region and the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, including the Lac St. Jean and Schefferville regions.

For further information:

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DIAND  
Ottawa  
(819) 994-1813

Gilles Jolicoeur  
Native Affairs Secretariat  
Québec  
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Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais  
Québec  
(418) 649-0052



## The Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais Comprehensive Land Claim

### **General**

The Montagnais live in seven communities on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River, one community around Lac St. Jean and one in Schefferville. Their total population is 9,600. The Atikamekw live on three communities in the upper Mauricie region and have a membership of 3,300.

The Atikamekw and Montagnais have shown great determination in protecting their heritage and assuming more direct control of their lives. The Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais was established in 1975. It represents the interests of the twelve communities in their comprehensive land claims negotiations for the 12,900 Atikamekw and Montagnais.

In 1978, the Institut éducatif et culturel attikamek-montagnais was created to develop an education program to promote cultural aspects of their tribal groups.

The Atikamekw and the Montagnais have since taken many initiatives in such areas as information, housing, social services, community health and pension plans. The Montagnais have also established a financial corporation for economic development.



### **CAM's Comprehensive Claim**

CAM presented its comprehensive land claim in April 1979. It was accepted for negotiation in October 1979 by the federal government and by the province of Quebec in 1980.

Preliminary tripartite discussions were held between 1982 and 1985 in preparation for substantive negotiations, while CAM prepared its occupation and land use study. In the autumn of 1986, negotiations took on a regular schedule, under the direction of two new negotiators, Mr. Bernard Cleary, chief negotiator for CAM and Mr. Ovila Gobeil, the federal senior negotiator. Mr. Gilles Jolicoeur continued as the provincial negotiator.

Now that a framework agreement has been signed, more substantive negotiations can begin on the CAM claim. The parties hope to sign an agreement-in-principle by 1990 and the final agreement by 1991.

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# news release

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Date

CA1

For release — N26

1-8844

## YUKON AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE ON NORTHERN ACCORD SIGNED

**WHITEHORSE (September 22, 1988)** -- Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Bill McKnight and Yukon Government Leader Tony Penikett signed an Agreement in Principle today on the Northern Accord.

This agreement identifies the principles under which a Northern Accord respecting oil and gas resource management and revenues can be negotiated between the two governments. The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, announced a similar agreement in principle with the Government of the Northwest Territories on September 6.

"The Northern Energy Accord will bring the North into the mainstream of Canada's energy future," stated Mr. McKnight. "It is an integral part of the Northern Political and Economic Framework, which responds to northerners' aspirations for responsibility over their own affairs and to the nation's need for a strong and vibrant community North of 60°. It also supports the key element of Canada's Frontier Energy Policy -- shared arrangements with Canada's coastal provinces and territories for the management of frontier oil and gas resources."



The principles agreed to today with the Government of Yukon provide for:

- i) the phased transfer to the territorial government of legislative responsibility for managing and regulating on-shore oil and gas resources;
- ii) immediate consultation with the territorial government on all significant decisions affecting oil and gas in the Yukon and Beaufort Sea;
- iii) a commitment to future sharing between the federal and territorial government of the regulation and management of off-shore northern oil and gas resources in the Beaufort Sea; and
- iv) the sharing of oil and gas revenues.

The final negotiated agreement must be consistent with the government's commitment to protect the rights and interests of aboriginal people as provided in any comprehensive claims agreements reached with them.

Mr. McKnight noted that continued cooperation between the federal and territorial governments will promote more successful transfers of responsibility to the territories, a process that is already developing durable political and economic institutions in the North, and greater economic self-reliance as a result.

The Accord will also provide stable and compatible onshore and offshore administrative regimes for the petroleum industry.

Ref.:

Pam Forward  
Minister's Office  
(819) 997-0002

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# news release

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Date September 22, 1988

For release M-09/88-69

## HISTORIC AGREEMENT REACHED ON JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS

OTTAWA -- Prime Minister Brian Mulroney today announced in the House of Commons that the government has achieved a comprehensive settlement with representatives of the Japanese Canadian community on terms of redress for injustices committed by the Government of Canada during and after World War II.

Of approximately 22,000 persons affected by the government's actions of relocation, internment, property seizure, and deportation, over 17,000 were citizens.

"For more than forty years Canada has carried a stain on its reputation," said Mr. Mulroney. "It is our duty to put things right."

The main features of the redress agreement are:

- official acknowledgement of the injustices;
- symbolic redress payments of \$21,000 to each of those affected who are still living;

.../2

- ° agreement to accept requests to clear the names of Japanese Canadians convicted under the War Measures Act and applications for citizenship;
- ° \$12 million for the Japanese Canadian Community to be administered by the National Association of Japanese Canadians (NAJC) for activities to promote the educational, social and cultural well-being of the community;
- ° \$24 million to create a Canadian Race Relations Foundation. At the request of the NAJC, one half of the funding will be recognized as a commemoration of those who suffered injustices.

The NAJC had also called for repeal of the War Measures Act. This was accomplished earlier this summer when Parliament passed Emergencies legislation which limits exceptional measures to no more than is absolutely necessary for the safety and security of the country.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Art Miki, President of the NAJC and Multiculturalism and Citizenship Minister Gerry Weiner, for their work in developing the redress agreement.

Mr. Weiner stressed the cooperative nature of the process and pointed to the forward-looking aspects of the agreement as evidence of the government's resolve that such injustices would never be repeated.



"This agreement demonstrates clearly that we are a nation capable of learning from the sometimes bitter mistakes of the past to build an even better future for us all," said Mr. Weiner.

The Minister also said he was pleased that the NAJC had agreed to continue to work with the government throughout the implementation stage of the agreement, particularly in the sensitive areas of identification and verification of those eligible for payments.

Of the more than 22,000 Japanese Canadians affected, approximately 12,000 are still living, according to NAJC estimates.

At no time did the RCMP or the military recommend evacuation of Japanese Canadians as a measure necessary to ensure the defence or security of Canada. No Japanese Canadians were ever charged with treason or sabotage during this entire period.

The vast majority were Canadian citizens, most of them born in Canada. This unjust treatment of an entire group by the Canadian government is unique and unparalleled in our history.

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Information:

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Note: Copy attached of specific terms of the Government's redress agreement with the National Association of Japanese Canadians.



TERMS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As a people, Canadians commit themselves to the creation of a society that ensures equality and justice for all, regardless of race or ethnic origin.

During and after World War II, Canadians of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom were citizens, suffered unprecedented actions taken by the Government of Canada against their community.

Despite perceived military necessities at the time, the forced removal and internment of Japanese Canadians during World War II and their deportation and expulsion following the war, was unjust. In retrospect, government policies of disenfranchisement, detention, confiscation and sale of private and community property, expulsion, deportation and restriction of movement, which continued after the war, were influenced by discriminatory attitudes. Japanese Canadians who were interned had their property liquidated and the proceeds of sale were used to pay for their own internment.

The acknowledgement of these injustices serves notice to all Canadians that the excesses of the past are condemned and that the principles of justice and equality in Canada are reaffirmed.

Therefore, the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, does hereby:

- 1) acknowledge that the treatment of Japanese Canadians during and after World War II was unjust and violated principles of human rights as they are understood today;
- 2) pledge to ensure, to the full extent that its powers allow, that such events will not happen again; and
- 3) recognize, with great respect, the fortitude and determination of Japanese Canadians who, despite great stress and hardship, retain their commitment and loyalty to Canada and contribute so richly to the development of the Canadian nation.

As symbolic redress for those injustices, the Government offers:

a) \$21,000 individual redress, subject to application by eligible persons of Japanese ancestry who, during this period, were subjected to internment, relocation, deportation, loss of property or otherwise deprived of the full enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms based solely on the fact that they were of Japanese ancestry; each payment would be made in a tax-free lump sum, as expeditiously as possible;

b) \$12 million to the Japanese-Canadian community, through the National Association of Japanese Canadians, to undertake educational, social and cultural activities or programmes that contribute to the well-being of the community or that promote human rights;

c) \$12 million, on behalf of Japanese Canadians and in commemoration of those who suffered these injustices, and matched by a further \$12 million from the Government of Canada, for the creation of a Canadian Race Relations Foundation that will foster racial harmony and cross-cultural understanding and help to eliminate racism.

d) subject to application by eligible persons, to clear the names of persons of Japanese ancestry who were convicted of violations under the War Measures Act or the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act.

e) subject to application by eligible persons, to grant Canadian citizenship to persons of Japanese ancestry still living who were expelled from Canada or had their citizenship revoked during the period 1941 to 1949, and to their living descendants;

f) to provide, through contractual arrangements, up to \$3 million to the National Association of Japanese Canadians for their assistance, including community liaison, in administration of redress over the period of implementation.

Only persons alive at the date of the signing of these Terms of Agreement would be entitled to the redress in paragraphs (a), (d) and (e), except that the redress in (e) would also apply to descendants living at that date.



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# communiqué

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Date                      le 22 septembre 1988

Pour publication        M-09/88-69

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## LE GOUVERNEMENT PARVIENT À UNE ENTENTE DE REDRESSEMENT À L'ÉGARD DES CANADIENS JAPONAIS

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OTTAWA -- Le premier ministre Brian Mulroney a annoncé aujourd'hui à la Chambre des communes que le gouvernement est parvenu à la conclusion d'une entente avec les représentants de la communauté canadienne-japonaise sur les modalités de redressement des injustices commises par le gouvernement du Canada pendant et après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale.

Parmi les quelque 22 000 personnes qui furent touchées par les mesures gouvernementales de déplacement, d'internement, de saisie de propriétés et de déportation, plus de 17 000 étaient des citoyens canadiens.

"Depuis plus de quarante ans, la réputation du Canada est entachée, a dit M. Mulroney, et il est de notre devoir de redresser ces injustices."

Les principaux éléments de l'entente de redressement sont les suivants :

- o la reconnaissance officielle des injustices commises;
- o le versement, en guise de redressement symbolique, d'une somme de 21 000 \$ à chacune des personnes touchées qui vivent encore;

.../2



- o la promesse d'accepter les demandes de réhabilitation de la part des Canadiens japonais injustement condamnés aux termes de la Loi sur les mesures de guerre ainsi que les demandes de citoyenneté;
- o l'octroi de 12 millions de dollars à la communauté canadienne-japonaise, somme qui sera administrée par l'Association nationale des Canadiens japonais (NAJC), pour la réalisation d'activités qui contribueront au bien-être éducatif, social et culturel de la communauté;
- o l'affectation de 24 millions de dollars à la création d'une Fondation canadienne des relations interraciales, la moitié de cette somme étant présentée, à la demande de la NAJC, comme rappelant le souvenir de ceux et celles qui ont subi les injustices.

La NAJC avait aussi demandé l'abrogation de la Loi sur les mesures de guerre. Ceci est un fait accompli depuis que le Parlement a adopté, au début de l'été, des lois sur les mesures d'urgence, qui limitent les mesures exceptionnelles au strict minimum nécessaire pour assurer la sécurité du pays.

Le Premier ministre a rendu hommage à M. Art Miki, président de la NAJC, et au ministre d'État au Multiculturalisme et à la Citoyenneté, M. Gerry Weiner, pour ce qu'ils ont fait en vue de conclure l'entente.

M. Weiner a insisté sur le caractère coopératif du processus et a souligné la dimension prospective de l'accord comme preuve de la détermination du gouvernement à faire en sorte que pareilles injustices ne se reproduisent jamais plus.

"Cette entente montre clairement que nous sommes une nation capable de tirer des leçons des erreurs parfois pénibles du passé pour bâtir un avenir encore meilleur pour nous et pour nos enfants", a dit M. Weiner.

Le ministre a aussi déclaré qu'il était heureux de voir la NAJC accepter de continuer à travailler avec le gouvernement tout au long de la mise en oeuvre de l'entente et, en particulier, en ce qui a trait à la question délicate de l'établissement et de la vérification de l'identité des personnes qui auront droit à un paiement.

La NAJC estime à environ 12 000 le nombre de personnes encore vivantes parmi les 22 000 Canadiens japonais et plus qui ont été touchés par les mesures qui font aujourd'hui l'objet du redressement.

Lorsque ces événements se produisirent, ni la GRC ni les forces armées n'ont jamais recommandé l'évacuation des Canadiens japonais comme mesure nécessaire pour assurer la défense ou la sécurité du Canada. Aucun Canadien japonais n'a jamais été accusé de trahison ou de sabotage durant toute cette période.

La vaste majorité de ces personnes étaient des citoyens canadiens, pour la plupart nés au Canada. Ce traitement injuste réservé à tout un groupe par le gouvernement canadien est un cas unique et sans précédent dans notre histoire.

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Renseignements :

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Direction générale des  
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Nota: On trouvera ci-joint le texte de l'entente de redressement intervenue entre le gouvernement et l'Association nationale des Canadiens japonais (NAJC).



ENTENTE ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA  
ET L'ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES CANADIENS JAPONAIS

RECONNAISSANCE

En tant que nation, les Canadiens se sont engagés à édifier une société qui respecte les principes d'égalité et de justice pour tous ses membres sans égard à leurs origines culturelles ou raciales.

Pendant et après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, des Canadiens d'origine japonaise, citoyens de notre pays pour la plupart, ont eu à souffrir de mesures sans précédent prises par le gouvernement du Canada et dirigées contre leur communauté.

En dépit des besoins militaires perçus à l'époque, le déplacement forcé et l'internement de Canadiens japonais au cours de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, ainsi que leur déportation et leur expulsion au lendemain de celle-ci, étaient injustifiables. On se rend compte aujourd'hui que les mesures gouvernementales de privation des droits civiques, de détention, de confiscation et de vente des biens personnels et communautaires, ainsi que d'expulsion, de déportation et de restriction des déplacements, qui ont été maintenues après la guerre, découlaient d'attitudes discriminatoires. Les Canadiens japonais internés ont vu leurs biens liquidés, le produit de la vente de ceux-ci servant à payer leur propre internement.

En reconnaissant ces injustices, nous voulons signifier à tous les Canadiens que nous condamnons les abus commis dans le passé et que nous reconfirmons pour le Canada les principes de justice et d'égalité.

En conséquence, le gouvernement du Canada, au nom de tous les Canadiens:

- 1) reconnaît que les mesures prises à l'encontre des Canadiens japonais pendant et après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale étaient injustes et constituaient une violation des principes des droits de la personne, tels qu'ils sont compris aujourd'hui;
- 2) s'engage à faire tout en son pouvoir pour que de tels agissements ne se reproduisent plus jamais;
- 3) salue, avec grand respect, la force d'âme et la détermination des Canadiens japonais qui, en dépit d'épreuves et de souffrances considérables, ont conservé envers le Canada leur dévouement et leur loyauté, contribuant grandement à l'épanouissement de la nation canadienne.



En tant que mesures de redressement symboliques, le gouvernement offre :

- a) 21 000 \$ à titre de redressement individuel, sous réserve de la présentation d'une demande par les personnes admissibles d'origine japonaise qui, durant cette période, ont été internées, déplacées ou déportées, qui ont subi des pertes de biens ou qui ont été privées de la pleine jouissance de leurs libertés et droits fondamentaux, uniquement parce qu'elles étaient d'origine japonaise; chaque paiement serait une somme forfaitaire, exempte d'impôt, et serait effectué le plus rapidement possible;
- b) le versement d'une somme de 12 millions de dollars aux Canadiens japonais, par l'entremise de l'Association nationale des Canadiens japonais, pour la mise en oeuvre d'activités ou de programmes éducatifs, sociaux et culturels qui contribueront au mieux-être de la communauté ou qui assureront la promotion des droits de la personne;
- c) le versement d'une somme de 12 millions de dollars, au nom des Canadiens japonais et pour commémorer les personnes qui ont subi ces injustices, afin de créer une fondation canadienne des relations interraciales qui favorisera l'harmonie interraciale et la compréhension interculturelle et contribuera à éliminer le racisme; le gouvernement du Canada accordera un financement de contrepartie équivalant à cette somme;
- d) sous réserve de la présentation d'une demande par les personnes admissibles, la réhabilitation des personnes d'origine japonaise qui ont été accusées d'avoir violé la Loi sur les mesures de guerre ou la Loi sur les pouvoirs transitoires résultant de circonstances critiques nationales;
- e) sous réserve de la présentation d'une demande par les personnes admissibles, l'attribution de la citoyenneté canadienne aux personnes d'origine japonaise encore en vie et qui ont été expulsées du Canada ou dont la citoyenneté a été révoquée entre 1941 et 1949, ainsi qu'à leurs descendants vivants;
- f) le versement, au moyen de dispositions contractuelles, de trois millions de dollars au maximum à l'Association nationale des Canadiens japonais pour sa collaboration, notamment la liaison avec la communauté, pendant la période de mise en oeuvre des mesures de redressement.

Seules les personnes encore en vie à la date de signature de la présente entente auront droit aux mesures précisées aux paragraphes a), d) et e); toutefois le paragraphe e) s'applique également aux descendants vivants à cette date.



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# news release

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Date 5-1-88 - 1/26

For release

1-8853

CANADA/ALBERTA REACH SETTLEMENT OUTLINE ON  
WHITEFISH LAKE LAND CLAIM

EDMONTON (December 21, 1988) -- The Whitefish Lake Indian Band and the governments of Canada and Alberta today announced that a settlement outline has been agreed to by the negotiators for the three parties on a settlement of the Band's claim to land entitlement under Treaty No. 8.

Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Ken Rostad, Alberta Attorney General; and Eddie Tallman, Chief of the Whitefish Lake Indian Band released details of the intended settlement which would provide the 850-member Band with 5,500 acres (2,226 hectares) of land to be incorporated into the band's existing reserves, plus a cash payment of \$19.166 million.

"I am pleased that as a result of the commitment of all three parties to seeking a negotiated settlement, Canada will be able to meet its Treaty commitment to the Whitefish Lake Indian Band," Mr. McKnight said.



.../2

Chief Tallman explained, "From the beginning, the Band's strategy was to avoid confrontation and litigation by negotiating quietly, cooperatively and effectively, both with Canada and Alberta. We felt that for both legal and practical reasons, all three parties had to be involved in negotiating a settlement under the terms of Treaty No. 8."

Settlement of the band's remaining Treaty land entitlement would also fulfil an obligation assumed by Alberta when the province obtained control of its natural resources in 1930 through the provisions of the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement.

"A final settlement on this basis would be a very positive outcome of approximately two years of constructive negotiations among the Band and the two governments," said Mr. Rostad. "This settlement would reflect, not only the historic obligations we have to the Band, but also assist it in meeting today's challenges of providing economic opportunities for Whitefish Lake Band members."

Under the proposed settlement, Alberta would provide 5,500 acres (2,226 hectares) of unoccupied Crown land, including mines and minerals, at a site in the vicinity of the band's existing reserves and \$10.833 million in cash. Canada would contribute a further \$8.333 million plus the band's costs in a negotiated amount.

"Concluding this agreement will create very significant opportunities for the Whitefish Lake Band in the future," said Chief Tallman. "We intend to invest the cash settlement in a manner that will provide an ongoing source of revenue for the social and economic development of our community."

Negotiators for the three parties are currently drafting detailed final agreements. The Band will be holding a referendum early in 1989, to vote on the proposed settlement. As well, the final agreement will require ratification by both governments.

Under the terms of Treaty No. 8, one of the benefits which Indian Bands were to receive was reserve land set apart for their use and benefit. Although initial reserves for the Whitefish Lake Band were surveyed in 1908, insufficient land was provided at that time to meet fully the Band's entitlement.

When finalized, the agreement will conclude all obligations of the governments of Canada and Alberta with respect to any land entitlement of the Band.

Ref:

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Eddie Tallman, Chief  
Whitefish Lake Band  
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# news release

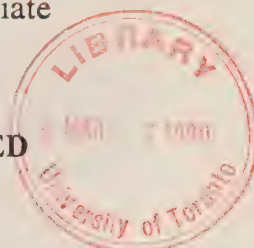
Date

For release

CA1  
- N26

Immediate

## NATIONAL PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECT ON WOMEN IN ENGINEERING LAUNCHED



OTTAWA, February 22, 1990 — The Honourable Barbara McDougall, Minister of Employment and Immigration, and Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, and the Honourable William Winegard, Minister of State (Science and Technology), today announced federal support for a private sector-led project to improve the environment for and the participation of women in engineering.

Four national organizations will join the federal government in this 18 month project. They are the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers representing the 137,000 engineers in Canada; the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, whose 88 degree-granting institutions represent major employers of engineers; the Canadian Manufacturers Association, representing 3,000 employers; and the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada, whose 866 member firms employ many engineers.

A 16 member Adjustment Steering Committee will guide the project whose goal is to propose specific measures which employers, educators, industry and professional associations can take to create a positive and productive climate for women in engineering.

Membership on the Adjustment Steering Committee will also include representatives from women-in-engineering groups, engineering students, university teachers, engineering deans and community colleges. In addition, the corporate sector will be further represented by The SNC Group Inc., a major consulting group, Noranda and General Electric Canada Inc.

The Adjustment Steering Committee will be chaired by Dr. Monique Frize, Northern Telecom/NSERC Chair in Women in Engineering at University of New Brunswick. A major conference is planned for the spring of 1991 to discuss the preliminary findings. The final report and action plans will be released in late summer, 1991.

An engineer by profession, Dr. Winegard noted the critical importance of the engineering profession in helping Canada strengthen its international competitiveness.



"With input from educators, industrial and student groups, and women in science and engineering from across Canada, the engineering community will be well positioned to find ways to encourage and support increased participation by women," said Dr. Winegard.

Noting that Canada faces a critical shortage of engineers in the 1990s and that the increased participation of women will be essential in solving this problem, Minister McDougall said, "This project is a key partnership initiative by the engineering community, business, and educators, with the support of the federal government, to identify and remove any gender stereotypes and systemic barriers that prevent women from entering and remaining in the profession, and from making full use of their talents as engineers. Canada can not afford to under-utilize the talents of any of its citizens."

The two Ministers complimented the Canadian engineering community's initiative in undertaking this project and its commitment to developing concrete action plans. With the cooperation of the community, Canadians can now look at all aspects of training and work for engineers and maximize the contribution to Canadian industry and science by women.

The Ministers also noted that ISTC's and EIC's support for this project, which is funded under EIC's Industrial Adjustment Service, complements other federal initiatives such as the Canada Scholars Program, which provides 50 per cent of its awards to women students in the natural sciences and engineering; and recent innovations by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) to encourage the participation of women in research and graduate studies in science and engineering disciplines.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Rita Mezzanotte, CEIC  
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(613) 994-2482  
(613) 995-9001

Attachments:

1. Project terms of reference.
2. List of representatives on the Adjustment Steering Committee.

## **WOMEN IN ENGINEERING:**

### **PARTICIPATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

With joint federal support from the Departments of Industry, Science and Technology, and Employment and Immigration, engineering professionals, educators and employers have agreed to examine and identify ways to improve the environment in the engineering profession in Canada, in order that:

- (1) women will receive equitable treatment as professionals within the engineering community in Canada, and
- (2) women will be attracted to and remain in the engineering community in Canada.

The action-oriented project will be directed by a Committee led jointly by the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada. Over a period of 18 months, they will administer a program of research and analysis on the ways to encourage greater participation by women in engineering in Canada. During this review, they will identify any barriers to women and develop appropriate programs of action to improve practices and attitudes.

The Committee will examine historical and current trends in women's participation in engineering; gender-related systemic challenges, barriers, and biases faced by women; and peer and institutional attitudes and practices; as well as other related work on the subject.

Finally, the Committee will make periodic public reports on the initiative and, in the spring of 1991, convene a conference to review the preliminary findings and draft action plans. The final, public report will be submitted in late summer of 1991. Implementation of the action plans would follow on an appropriate schedule.

Adjustment Steering Committee/Comité d'adaptation

**Chair:** Monique Frize, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Northern Telecom/NSERC Chair, Women in Engineering, University of New Brunswick/Professeur de Génie électrique; chaire Northern Telecom/CRSNG en génie à l'intention des femmes, l'université du Nouveau Brunswick  
(506) 453-4561

Pierre Franche, Executive Director, Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada/Directeur general, Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada  
(613) 236-0569

Diane Ingraham, Society for Canadian Women in Science and Technology/Société des Canadiennes dans les sciences et les technologies  
(604) 291-4371

Linda Inkpen, Association of Community Colleges of Canada/Association des collèges communautaires du Canada  
(709) 778-2232

John Keenan, Director, Industrial Relations and Policy, Noranda, Inc./Directeur des relations industrielles et de la politique, Noranda, Inc.  
(416) 982-7074

Claude Lajeunesse, President, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada/Président, Association des universités et collèges du Canada  
(613) 563-1236

Donald Laplante, Executive Director, Canadian Council of Professional Engineers/Directeur general, Conseil canadien des ingénieurs  
(613) 232-2474

Lily Mak, Women in Science and Engineering/Femmes en sciences et en génie  
(416) 452-5702

**Douglas Montgomery**, Vice-President, Government Relations, Canadian Manufacturers' Association/Vice président, Relations gouvernementales, Association des manufacturiers canadiens  
(613) 233-8423

**Peter Nikiforuk**, National Committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science/Comité national des doyens du génie et des sciences appliquées  
(306) 966-5273

**Terry Peach**, Manager, Organization and Staffing, General Electric Canada, Inc./Gestionnaire, Organisation et dotation, Général Électrique du Canada, Inc.  
(416) 858-5705

**Janis Peleshok**, Vice-President, External, Congress of Canadian Engineering Students/Vice présidente, Congrès des étudiants en génie du Canada  
(416) 238-7588

**Pamela Smith**, President, Canadian Association of University Teachers/Présidente, Association canadienne des professeurs d'université  
(613) 237-6885

**Paul Vivian**, Vice-President, Human Resources, The SNC Group Inc./Vice président, Ressources humaines et administration, Le Groupe SNC, Inc.  
(514) 866-1000

**K.F. (Ken) Williams**, President, Canadian Council of Professional Engineers/Président, Conseil canadien des ingénieurs  
(604) 266-4126

**Micheline Bouchard**, Canadian Council of Professional Engineers/Conseil canadien des ingénieurs  
(514) 877-3301







# news release



Date February 20, 1991  
For release 1991-12

## \$136 MILLION COMMITMENT TO ELIMINATE FAMILY VIOLENCE

OTTAWA - The Honourable Perrin Beatty, Minister of National Health and Welfare, today issued an appeal to all Canadians to work together to eliminate family violence from our society. The federal government will do its part by contributing \$136 million over four years to this call to action.

In making his announcement on behalf of the federal government, Mr. Beatty noted that Canadians have long been tempted to look away and accept the brutal treatment of the innocent as someone else's problem. "It is not someone else's problem," said Mr. Beatty. "It belongs to all of us. To turn away makes us all accomplices to the violence. This is one situation where silence is not golden."

Mr. Beatty further acknowledged that no law or program passed by government can make the problem disappear. The government can, however, provide leadership and help mobilize the efforts of countless individuals, agencies, and organizations which can make a difference.

"And we will do just that," said Mr. Beatty. "Our federal strategy will have three main objectives: to change attitudes and stereotypes that encourage and excuse this senseless violence; to ensure that the brutal people who commit these acts are called to account; and to provide help to the innocent victims."

. . . /2



The federal strategy will involve six key elements to address these goals: increasing public awareness about family violence and changing attitudes; strengthening the federal legal framework; providing prevention, protection and treatment services to Indians on reserve; strengthening family violence intervention and treatment services, especially for high risk populations; increasing the availability of housing for victims; and, enhancing national information exchange and coordination.

These programs will be undertaken in partnership with other levels of government, non-governmental organizations, professional associations, community groups and the private sector. Several federal government departments are involved: National Health and Welfare, Secretary of State, Indian and Northern Affairs, Justice, Solicitor General and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The Minister Responsible for the Status of Women and the Minister of State for Seniors will be working closely with the funding departments.

The new initiative represents more than twice the level of funding currently committed by the federal government to address the problem. Through special activities and partnerships, the Initiative will fund projects that build on past accomplishments to ensure future successes.

To date, over 700 projects have been funded under the existing Child Sexual Abuse and Family Violence Initiatives. "We built shelters. We trained thousands of volunteers to respond to child sexual abuse. We helped mobilize community resources, and, through our surveys, learned a great deal about the nature and extent of the violence," said Mr. Beatty.



"If we wish a better future for all families, if we are committed to bringing about a healthier Canadian society, then our duty is clear," concluded the Minister.....

Details of the specific activities to be undertaken under the new initiative will be forthcoming. Individual ministers from involved departments will announce details of specific family violence activities today and in the days to come.

Ref. : Debrah Martin  
Health and Welfare Canada  
(613) 957-0440

Également disponible  
en français





# news release

Date

For release

1-9175



## FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT REACHED ON ISLAND LAKE CLAIM

Saskatchewan, (July 19, 1991) - - The Island Lake (Ministikwan), Indian Band, Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan today signed an agreement resolving a land claim which dates back to 1914.

In a referendum held by the Band on May 14, 1991, a majority of the membership voted in favour of the proposed agreement and authorized its chief and councillors to enter into the Settlement Agreement.

"A 77-year-old mistake is finally being put right, "said Harry Swain, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. "I congratulate the Band, whose patience, good will and negotiating skills have brought all parties to this honourable conclusion."

"As Deputy Premier of the Government of Saskatchewan and as the M.L.A. for this area, I congratulate the Island Lake Band on the successful resolution of this claim," said George McLeod, Deputy Premier. "The Band's determination and cooperative approach have produced very positive results. This settlement provides a model of effective negotiations satisfying the interests of all parties."\*

"As Chief of the Island Lake Band, I affirm that the return of the alienated lands will signify a new dawn for the Island Lake people," Chief Harvey Chief said. "We must use this opportunity to our benefit so that a hundred years into the future our people will warmly remember this day."

He added, "Let the spirit of co-operation shown among the federal government, the province of Saskatchewan, third parties and the Island Lake Band, enabling this settlement to occur, be a sign of the continuing understanding and co-operation that will exist among our peoples."

.../2

The Island Lake Band and Canada are parties to Treaty No. 6, signed in 1876. In 1910, the Island Lake Indian Band Reserve No. 161 was surveyed for the use and benefit of the Band. In 1914, a second survey was undertaken which purportedly reduced the size of the reserve by approximately 10,560 acres. Two years later an Order-in-Council was enacted, to authorize this reduction. Under Treaty No. 6 and the provisions of the Indian Act 1906, the consent of the Band was required for a reserve reduction of this nature. The Band's consent was never obtained by Canada. Control of these lands was assumed by the Province of Saskatchewan under the provisions of the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement, 1930.

In 1979, the Band submitted its specific claim to DIAND for review. In the ensuing years, a satisfactory claim settlement was negotiated by the Band, Saskatchewan and Canada.

The Settlement Agreement provides for the reconfirmation of approximately 10,560 acres of land to reserve status, including surface and subsurface rights; and compensation to be paid to the Band for its expenses to purchase all third party interests that are currently held in the land. These interests have been negotiated by the Band to the satisfaction of both Canada and Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan will accept surrenders of the third party interests in the lands from individuals granted leasehold and permit interests in and to the lands.

Under the Agreement, the Band will release Canada on a full and final basis from any further obligations arising from this transaction. Canada will release Saskatchewan on a similar basis.

For Further Information:

Monika Quinn  
Press Secretary  
Minister's Office  
DIAND  
(819) 997-0002

Bill Calder  
Assistant Secretary  
Saskatchewan Indian and  
Metis Affairs Secretariat  
(306) 787-6252

Gary Meekins  
Island Lake Indian Band  
(306) 837-2188



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# news release

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Date

For release

For Immediate Release

## **MADRID DECLARATION SIGNALS NEW DIRECTION FOR AGRICULTURE IN AMERICAS**

Ottawa, Sept. 25, 1991 -- The "Madrid Declaration" was endorsed today by ministers of agriculture from the Americas, signalling a new direction for agricultural trade and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Murray Cardiff, Parliamentary Secretary to federal Agriculture Minister Bill McKnight, signed the declaration on behalf of Canada at the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA) held in Madrid, Spain. The three-day conference, convened by the Organization of American States (OAS), concludes today.

The declaration signed today provides support for trade liberalization and the modernization of agriculture in the Americas.

"The Madrid Declaration marks a significant new focus on agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean," Mr. Cardiff said. "The changes will have an important impact on Canada's agricultural trade relations, strengthening ties in the hemisphere."

Ministers at the conference also met with ministers of agriculture from several members of the European Community to discuss agricultural trade and international co-operation.

"All nations of the American hemisphere agreed the successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of GATT talks is crucial to the development of strong economies," Mr. Cardiff stated.

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In private meetings, Mr. Cardiff also discussed bilateral trade and development issues with agriculture ministers representing potential trade markets, including Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Uruguay.

The previous ICMA conference was held in Ottawa in 1987.

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For more information, media may contact:

**Susan Francis**  
International Relations Officer  
Agriculture Canada

For background material or to reach Ms. Francis in Madrid, Spain, contact Evelyn Brown at (613) 993-6671.





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# communiqué

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Date

Pour publication

Pour diffusion immédiate

## Déclaration de Madrid

### **UNE NOUVELLE ORIENTATION DU SECTEUR AGRICOLE EN AMÉRIQUE**

OTTAWA, le 25 septembre 1991 -- Les ministres de l'Agriculture des Amériques ont avalisé aujourd'hui la "Déclaration de Madrid", marquant ainsi l'adoption d'une nouvelle orientation du commerce et du développement agricoles en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes.

M. Murray Cardiff, secrétaire parlementaire du ministre fédéral de l'Agriculture, M. Bill McKnight, a signé la déclaration au nom du Canada à la 10<sup>e</sup> Conférence interaméricaine des ministres de l'agriculture, qui avait lieu à Madrid. La réunion de trois jours, convoquée par l'Organisation des États américains, prenait fin aujourd'hui.

La déclaration appuie la libéralisation du commerce et la modernisation de l'agriculture dans les Amériques.

"La Déclaration de Madrid marque un tournant important du développement agricole en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes, a déclaré M. Cardiff. Ces changements auront des répercussions importantes sur les relations commerciales agricoles du Canada et raffermiront les liens entre les pays du continent."

Les ministres présents à la conférence ont également eu l'occasion de rencontrer les ministres de l'Agriculture de plusieurs pays membres de la Communauté européenne et de discuter du commerce agricole et de la coopération internationale.

.../2

"Tous les pays du continent américain s'entendent sur l'importance d'un dénouement favorable de la ronde Uruguay du GATT pour fortifier les économies", a ajouté M. Cardiff.

M. Cardiff a également discuté en privé du commerce bilatéral et de questions de développement avec des ministres de l'Agriculture de pays qui représentent des marchés potentiels, dont le Mexique, le Venezuela, le Brésil et l'Uruguay.

La dernière Conférence interaméricaine des ministres de l'agriculture avait eu lieu à Ottawa en 1987.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, s'adresser à :

**Susan Francis**  
Agente de relations internationales  
Agriculture Canada

Pour obtenir de la documentation ou pour joindre M<sup>me</sup> Francis à Madrid, veuillez communiquer avec Evelyn Brown au (613) 993-6671.



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# news release

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Date November 4, 1991

1991-63

For release CA1  
-N26



## **MINISTERS ANNOUNCE INITIATIVES TO ASSIST ABORIGINAL PEOPLES WITH DISABILITIES**

**OTTAWA** - The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare (HWC), and the Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), today announced funding of over \$8 million for three new initiatives to assist Aboriginal people with disabilities.

DIAND will provide \$5 million to improve the coordination of and access to existing services for people with disabilities on-reserve. The funds will also improve cooperation between various government and private agencies which provide these services and increase the awareness of the needs of Aboriginal people with disabilities.

"Often, Aboriginal people with disabilities are not aware of the programs designed to assist them," said Mr. Siddon. "Through this initiative, Indian people with disabilities who live on-reserve will be able to gain greater access to services and programs they need."

In addition, this 5-year program will provide information on the immediate and long-term needs of Aboriginal people with disabilities who live on reserves. It will also allow the nature and range of disabilities among Native people to be better understood.

HWC will use \$1.3 million to consult with aboriginal organizations, elderly and disabled Natives on reserves about their needs, to begin developing home care standards, identify training requirements and establish management structures. This information, to be gathered over three years, will provide a framework for possible future home care programs.

"The federal government favours services that First Nations administer themselves," said Mr. Bouchard. "We also believe consulting Aboriginal people with disabilities is essential to ensure that their unique cultural and health needs are addressed."

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The remaining \$2 million will be used by HWC to improve access to health facilities on reserves over the next five years. The funds will support renovation projects. In the future, newly constructed health facilities will have to meet building accessibility standards.

Under the DIAND initiative, regional offices will fund Aboriginal individuals or organizations to provide a coordination function through a variety of activities of their choosing. These could include regional and community workshops on the needs of persons with disabilities living on-reserve, and centralization of a data base of services and programs by region.

The measures being announced are a part of the five-year, \$158 million **National Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities** involving ten federal departments and agencies.

The National Strategy, with its objectives of equal access, economic integration, and effective participation, will help bring persons with disabilities into the social and economic mainstream of Canadian life.

Ref.:

Également disponible  
en français

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Health and Welfare Canada

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Becky Rynor  
Department of Indian  
Northern Affairs Development  
(819) 997-8404

For inquiries about the **National Strategy**,  
please call, toll free, 1-800-665-9017  
(Voice and Telephone Device for the Deaf - TDD)

All information is available in alternate media format





CA1  
- N26

# news release



Date November 10, 1991

1991-67

For release

## **\$ 1.5 MILLION FOR FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH CENTRES**

**EDMONTON** - The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and the Honourable Mary Collins, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, today announced a \$1.5 million program to establish a network of research centres on family violence and violence against women.

Health and Welfare Canada and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) will jointly support up to three Family Violence and Violence Against Women Research Centres, with each Centre receiving up to \$500,000 over five years. SSHRC will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the program.

The Centres will be selected on a competitive basis following the call for proposal issued in Edmonton today at the annual conference of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women. Key objectives of the program include promoting sustained collaboration between academics, community workers, policy makers, and other interested parties; encouraging the transfer of research skills; and developing action-oriented research on family violence and violence against women. The general concept for this program was initially proposed by the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

These Centres of Excellence will help to pave the way towards increased understanding of family violence and violence against women. This understanding will help to eradicate violent acts from Canadian society. "It is critical that we state clearly that violence against women and children can not and will not be tolerated. The security of the individual and of society as a whole is of paramount importance," said Mr. Bouchard.

Minister Mary Collins welcomed the establishment of the Research Centres, lauding their potential for fostering cooperation among researchers and frontline workers and the sharing of research results. "These Centres are an essential step in the collaborative effort to uncover the root causes of family violence and violence against women," she said.





"Freedom from violence is essential to the achievement of women's equality," she continued.

Referring to the role of universities in this effort, the Director General of SSHRC's program branch, Mrs. Elaine Isabelle, said "researchers in the social sciences and humanities can help us better understand what causes family violence and violence against women, and ways to deal with it. Providing research training opportunities of direct relevance to community workers is another area where significant contributions can be made."

This program is one of the many projects the federal government is co-sponsoring under the \$136 million Family Violence Initiative announced last February. The Initiative calls all Canadians to action, to work together and eliminate family violence from our society.

- 30 -

Reference:

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en français

Brian Biggar  
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## A Joint Initiative on Family Violence and Violence Against Women

### BACKGROUND:

Family violence and violence against women are among the most disturbing problems facing Canadian society. In Canada, it is estimated that one out every four women will be sexually assaulted at some time in their lives, and that only one in ten cases of sexual assault are ever reported to the police.

A comprehensive approach which integrates research activities with community service is needed to help develop effective measure for dealing with family violence and violence against women. To that end, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and Health and Welfare Canada have jointly established an innovative program to encourage the promotion, coordination and communication of Canadian research efforts in these areas. Each partner will contribute \$750,000 to this program. A total of \$1.5 million will be made available to support up to three Family Violence and Violence Against Women Research Centres across Canada, with each Centre receiving up to \$500,000 over five years.

The partnership with Health and Welfare was established under the Joint Initiatives Program which SSHRC launched in 1989 to involve public and private sector organizations in supporting research into contemporary issues of mutual interest. SSHRC is the primary federal funding vehicle for research in the social sciences and humanities. This year the Council will invest approximately \$89 million in fellowships, research grants and subsidies for scholarly publications and conferences.

Please address questions concerning this program to either Catherine MacLeod, Family Violence Prevention Division, Health and Welfare Canada (613) 957-2864, or, to Julie Dompierre, Strategic Grants Division, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, (613) 992-4227





## News Release/Communiqué

1-9205

### NEW SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ARRANGEMENT FOR INDIANS IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA ( January 23, 1992) - - An Administrative Reform Arrangement for Social Services has been agreed upon by the Governments of Canada and Alberta which will provide fairness in the delivery of services for both on and off reserve Status Indians. The agreement will apply to Indians residing in Treaty 7 and 8 areas in Alberta.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister, Tom Siddon and Alberta's Minister of Family and Social Services, John Oldring made the announcement today.

Mr. Siddon said he's pleased an agreement has been reached with the province. "The arrangement is an administrative, delivery and funding agreement and it in no way alters Canada's obligations under treaties, statutes and the constitution," said Mr. Siddon.

Mr. Oldring said he welcomes the opportunity to provide Social Services to Status Indians living off-reserve in Alberta. "The principle of providing the same services to Status Indians on and off reserves in Alberta is important. This arrangement achieves this equity," said Mr. Oldring.

Under the arrangement, Social Services for Status Indians living off-reserve will be funded by the province of Alberta, while expenditures for Social Services for Indians on-reserve. will be covered by the federal government.

This arrangement will eliminate many of the other inadequacies and inequities associated with existing arrangements. The agreement may also allow interested First Nations and Aboriginal organizations to begin the process of assuming responsibility for the management and delivery of Social Services to Status Indians both on and off reserve.

The arrangement replaces the existing Transfer Agreement between the federal government and the province in regards to Social Services for Indians in Alberta under Treaties 7 and 8.

- 2 -

Both Ministers express their appreciation to the Alberta Chiefs for their effort, initiative and cooperation in reaching this arrangement. In particular, the Ministers extend their appreciation to Leonard Bastien, head negotiator for Treaty 7 and Chief of the Peigan Nation and Frank Halcrow, Grand Chief of the Grand Council of Treaty 8 First Nations and Chief of the Grouard Band.

- 30 -

Contact:

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Manager, Communications  
INAC - Alberta Region  
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Alberta Family and Social Serv  
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## Administrative Reform Arrangement for Social Services

### Background

### Financial Responsibilities

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) will fund the delivery of services on-reserve and Alberta will fund and deliver or contract with Indian organizations to deliver services off-reserve. INAC will reimburse Alberta 100 per cent of the cost of programs delivered on reserves. Alberta will cost-share eligible off-reserve programs under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP).

Alberta Family and Social Services (AFSS) will assume from Canada the responsibility of funding and delivering Supports for Independence Benefits to Treaty Indians (social assistance) living off-reserve. This additional caseload will require a budgetary expenditure increase of \$21.3 million. AFSS will continue to deliver other program services on-reserve; however, INAC will compensate the provincial government for these costs. The resulting recoveries of \$16.9 million will bring the net cost of this initiative to \$4.4 million.

By agreeing to the new arrangement, Canada's expenditures for off-reserve services will now be used to develop child and family social service agencies on-reserve. Funding for child and family services on-reserve is expected to increase to a cost of \$30 million once a full range of child and family services has been established.



A. Responsibilities - Program Delivery

<u>Previous Arrangement</u>	<u>On-Reserve</u>	<u>Off-Reserve</u>
a) Social Assistance	Fed./Band*	Fed./Prov.
b) Child Welfare	Prov./Band	Prov./Band
c) Day Care	Prov./Band*	Prov.
d) Persons with Disabilities	Fed.	Prov.
e) Widow's Pension	Prov.	Prov.
f) Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH)	Prov.	Prov.
g) Women's Emergency Shelters	Band	Prov.
<u>New Arrangement</u>	<u>On-Reserve</u>	<u>Off-Reserve</u>
a) Social Assistance	Fed.*	Prov./Band*
b) Child Welfare	Prov./Band	Prov./Band*
c) Day Care	Prov./Band*	Prov.
d) Persons with Disabilities	Prov.	Prov.
e) Widow's Pension	Prov.	Prov.
f) Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH)	Prov.	Prov.
g) Women's Emergency Shelters	Band	Prov.

\* In these areas, programs are/will be administered by bands.

**B. Responsibilities - Financial**

<u>Previous Arrangement</u>	<u>On-Reserve</u>	<u>Off-Reserve</u>
a) Social Assistance	Fed.	Fed./Prov.
b) Child Welfare	Fed./Prov.	Prov.
c) Day Care	Prov.	Prov.
d) Persons with Disabilities	Fed.	Prov.
e) Widow's Pension	Prov.	Prov.
f) Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH)	Prov.	Prov.
g) Women's Emergency Shelters	Fed.	Prov.

<u>New Arrangement</u>	<u>On-Reserve</u>	<u>Off-Reserve</u>
a) Social Assistance	Fed.	Prov.
b) Child Welfare	Fed.	Prov.
c) Day Care	Fed.	Prov.
d) Persons with Disabilities	Fed.	Prov.
e) Widow's Pension	Fed.	Prov.
f) Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH)	Fed.	Prov.
g) Women's Emergency Shelters	Fed.	Prov.





# news release

Date January 27, 1992  
For release at 3:30 p.m. EST

92-006

## MINISTERS ANNOUNCE FREEZE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Finance Minister Don Mazankowski and Treasury Board President Gilles Loiselle today announced an immediate freeze on discretionary spending on government operations and new hiring by federal government departments for the balance of the 1991-92 fiscal year.

The freeze is being imposed on discretionary operating expenditures except those required for health and safety of Canadians. Essential government services, such as unemployment insurance or issuing passports, will not be affected. "We will review all new capital projects and proceed only with those required for reasons of health, safety or essential services," Mr. Loiselle said. With the same exceptions, there will also be a general freeze on external hiring until the end of March 1992.

While the freeze applies specifically to all government departments, Crown corporations that depend largely on public funds for their operations are also expected to comply.

Mr. Mazankowski said the freeze will help to hold the deficit for 1991-92 under \$31.5 billion, compared to the \$30.5 billion deficit target set out in last February's budget. The larger deficit reflects slower than expected economic growth.

The Minister said that holding the deficit down as much as possible will help to keep interest rates down and create a climate for a return to stronger, durable growth by mid-year.

Mr. Mazankowski said he now projects that the Canadian economy will grow about 2.7 per cent in 1992, down from the February budget forecast of 3.5 per cent. He noted that the unexpected slowdown in global economic growth, particularly in the United States, has had a significant impact on economic conditions in Canada.

.../2

The Minister added that a number of important indicators strongly suggest that recovery will pick up in the spring, and strengthen in the second half of 1992, a view shared by the G-7 Finance Ministers at their January 25 meeting.

A sharp easing in interest rates in the U.S. and Japan should strengthen international confidence and lead to a stronger world recovery.

Mr. Mazankowski noted that in Canada interest rates have dropped more than 7 percentage points during the last 18 months. Prime lending rates are at 19-year lows. The inflation rate over the last six months has averaged under 2 per cent.

The Minister described these factors as "a strong foundation for renewed confidence, competitiveness and sustained growth."

He said that this positive outlook is underscored by forecasts of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The OECD expects Canada to record the strongest rate of output growth among the G-7 countries this year.

Mr. Loiselle pointed out that the freeze on discretionary spending on government operations and new hiring reinforces restraint measures the government has already undertaken. These steps include a freeze on public service and Parliamentary salaries, a 10 per cent cut in the number of senior managers in the public service and rigorous spending controls.

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# news release

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Date 1992-27  
For release March 20, 1992

## \$170 MILLION ACTION PLAN FOR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**MONTREAL** - Fourteen separate initiatives under the \$170 million Action Plan for Health and the Environment were unveiled today by the Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

"Canadians need to better understand the impact of the environment on their health," said Mr. Bouchard. "The Action Plan ensures that human health remains a key objective of the Green Plan and enables the government to provide knowledge and information about environmental risks to individuals, communities, governments and business. Our improved knowledge base is the key to making better environmental and health decisions."

The Action Plan covers four areas of activity: regulation and monitoring, protecting groups at risk, facilitating individual and community action and contributions to international initiatives.

Seven initiatives under the area of regulation and monitoring aim to research and measure health effects related to air, water and food. These projects, which will receive \$68.5 million, address public and scientific needs to better understand the impact of the environment on human health. The proposed Drinking Water Safety Act, to be tabled later this year, is one of these initiatives. Another project, the St. Lawrence Health Effects Program will further investigate environmental health risks in this densely populated area and establish health-based criteria for clean-up strategies.

.../2



\$35.5 million will be provided for three initiatives to help protect Canadians who may be particularly vulnerable to environmental health effects. In partnership with provinces, municipalities, hospitals, health care organizations, epidemiologists and academics in the health care field, Health and Welfare Canada will monitor environmental health risks in groups such as pregnant women and their unborn children, infants, the elderly and Aboriginals who rely on fish and game as a primary food source. Information gathered from these studies will provide the basis for improved, coordinated methods of improving environmental health problems.

\$40.5 million will be used to support three initiatives to help people learn about how their own actions can make a difference to the health of the environment on which their own health depends. "Canadians have said they want the government to facilitate community and individual actions," said Mr. Bouchard. "This component of our action plan responds to their need at local levels."

International activity will receive \$500,000 in an effort to maintain the on-going health and the environment dialogue between Canada and international partners like the World Health Organization. Health and Welfare Canada will also participate at major environmental gatherings like the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

To complete the Action Plan, a \$25 million Safe Drinking Water Program for Natives was announced in March 1991.

"During national consultations on the Green Plan, Canadians shared their health concerns and told us what they wanted government to do," said Mr. Bouchard. "We have responded with a comprehensive package that addresses all of these concerns."

The Action Plan responds to the needs and concerns expressed by Canadians during three years of consultation. A wide variety of public health organizations, the medical community, fitness and sports organizations, Natives and interested individuals participated.

-30-

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# 4 Key Areas for the Action Plan on Health and the Environment



The Action Plan itself can be described as a concerted focus on four areas of activity, reflecting the concerns expressed during the public consultation process:

## REGULATION AND MONITORING

National quality standards for water, air, soil and food help reduce health risks. Current standards will be strengthened by the introduction of a Drinking Water Safety Act and by accelerating health assessments under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).

## PROTECTING GROUPS AT RISK

Environmental problems pose greater health risks for some Canadians than for others. Natives and northerners often depend on the natural environment for food and are at risk when their food sources become contaminated. New-born infants and children are more sensitive to the toxic effects of pollution.

## FACILITATING INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ACTION

Each individual's health is ultimately his or her own responsibility.

Canadians want to know more about how their own actions can make a difference in improving the health of the environment – on which their own health depends.

But each person's actions, through their effects on the environment and social institutions, have consequences

for other people. Health involves interaction between individuals, their communities and the natural environment.

The Action Plan on Health and the Environment includes measures to provide scientific information to individuals and groups, to help create a positive climate for change and to provide opportunities for Canadians to act together. Outreach programs will include a national clearing house on health and environment information, and will encourage Canadians to experience, to value, and to protect the environment while being physically active outdoors.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

The environment is also a global concern. Environmental pollutants and associated health risks have little respect for political boundaries. Canada is working to reduce transboundary pollution, to strengthen international law and to share knowledge with other countries.

The Action Plan on Health and the Environment addresses a number of transboundary issues, including health risks in the St. Lawrence River region and the effects on health of airborne pollution as well as the greenhouse effect.



# The Action Plan Initiatives

## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

**A** ACTION  
**P** PLAN ON  
**H** HEALTH AND THE  
**E** ENVIRONMENT

Within these four areas the Department of Health and Welfare has embarked on specific initiatives.

These initiatives will harness the considerable individual and collective resources of the department in support of Canada's Green Plan.

What follows is a brief outline of these initiatives and the actions that will contribute to Canada's efforts in becoming the world's most environmental and health conscious country by the year 2000.

### DRINKING WATER SAFETY ACT

#### Background:

The public consultations confirmed Canadians' growing concerns over the quality of drinking water. These range from the standards of municipal water to water supplies on Native reserves to the quality of bottled water.

While there are guidelines in effect, their application is not consistent across Canada.

The Act will legislate drinking water quality in the federal domain.

It will also establish standards for materials and chemicals used in water, and water treatment devices.

#### Actions:

- Evaluate specific water treatment additives and contaminants to assess risk and ensure safety.
- Monitor drinking water quality and regulate treatment chemicals in the federal domain.
- Test and evaluate "point-of-use" water treatment devices for safety and effectiveness.
- Improve health risk monitoring of bottled water under the Food and Drugs Act.
- Provide better information on drinking water safety.
- Harmonize bottled water risk assessment with the "Competition Act" (Consumer and Corporate Affairs).
- Link up with the "Drinking Water Safety Program - Natives" initiative.

### CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

#### Background:

The Government has made a commitment to environmental and health protection through the enactment of the Canadian Environmental protection Act (CEPA). There is, however, a huge task ahead since there are about 30,000 chemicals in commercial use in Canada. Health and Welfare Canada has made a start on the health assessment of 44 top priority chemicals.

It takes specialized scientific knowledge to conduct such assessments and the Department will continue to strengthen its scientific resources in this area.

#### Actions:

- Double the assessment rate of high priority environmental contaminants to prevent delays in risk management.
- Consult with stakeholders to implement control strategies.
- Provide public education and information.



## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

**A** ACTION  
**P** PLAN ON  
**H** HEALTH AND THE  
**E** ENVIRONMENT

### AIR HEALTH EFFECTS PROGRAM

#### Background:

Only recently have concentrations of a variety of airborne pollutants been recorded. The information is now being examined to see whether such concentrations adversely affect our health.

Health and Welfare Canada is actively working (in partnership with provincial and federal agencies) to develop effective monitoring programs for airborne toxins. The data will be used to determine their risk to human health.

#### Actions:

- Conduct comprehensive research into the health effects of air pollutants.
- Develop standards, guidelines and regulations on known or suspected airborne risks.
- Communicate tolerable levels and information on toxic agents to those affected.
- Contribute to the Department of Environment's overall air pollution initiatives.

### ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION AND RADIOACTIVITY

#### Background:

Canadians want to know more about the health affects of exposure to radiation from power lines, and the relationship between environmental noise and stress-related illnesses.

Health and Welfare Canada will increase its monitoring of exposures to environmental radioactivity in general, and improve its capability to respond to environmental radiation emergencies.

#### Actions:

- Establish new programs to monitor radioactive substances and radioactivity in the vicinity of nuclear power facilities, and the health impact of radioactivity from hospitals and mines.
- Strengthen the department's National Reference Centre for In Vivo and Bioassay Measurements to include new and accelerated components (e.g. power line exposure and incidence of radiation related health effects).
- Work with Energy, Mines and Resources, and inform the public about diverse radiation risks.

### ST. LAWRENCE HEALTH EFFECTS PROGRAM

#### Background:

With 20% of the Canadian population living in the St. Lawrence River region, it is essential that the levels of investigation into the impact of contaminants in these communities be increased. Efforts must also be taken to assist in the reduction of associated risks to health.

#### Actions:

- Investigate the environmental health risks in the region.
- Develop health-based criteria for clean-up strategies.
- Coordinate with other related initiatives to exchange methods and information.
- Complement initiatives in the region being undertaken by the Department of Environment and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.



## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

## Initiative:

(Regulation and Monitoring)

## Initiative:

(Groups at Risk)



ACTION

PLAN ON

HEALTH AND THE

ENVIRONMENT

### ENVIRONMENT RELATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

#### Background:

There is considerable public support for a national surveillance system to monitor disease trends across Canada. This system will be a primary source of health and environment information as well as an efficient means of comparing health occurrences in communities with environmental concerns.

#### Actions:

- Create an environment disease surveillance system with a database on environmental quality, chronic diseases, community risk factors, disease prevalence, and disease "hot spots".
- Undertake targeted studies.
- Establish risk communication networks with governments, communities and groups on contaminations and disease "hot spots".
- Convene national workshops on related issues.
- Initiate risk assessment studies on specific environmental disease issues (e.g. brain cancer).

### MARKET BASKET SURVEY

#### Background:

Health issues related to the use of chemicals in food production and the presence of contaminants are very high on the agenda. The limited database on chemical contaminants must be expanded to more effectively monitor food safety and implement remedial actions if necessary. This information will be invaluable in comparing food chemical intake with other developed countries.

#### Actions:

- Improve database on contaminants in food, and with food consumption statistics, develop more precise measurements of actual contaminant exposure.
- Establish a base line for different locations across Canada and different population groups (e.g. children and women of child-bearing age).
- Take remedial action where food contaminants exceed allowable levels.

### DRINKING WATER SAFETY PROGRAM - NATIVES

#### Background:

Living far from urban areas is no guarantee of protection from harmful environmental effects. Drinking water and water delivery systems on reserves are often inadequate. The result is that microbes and chemical contaminants cause a seven times higher incidence of water-borne diseases in the Native population.

#### Actions:

- Sampling and analysis of drinking water quality to bring safety levels up to national standards.
- Provide Natives with advice on the design and use of water systems.
- Train Natives as water treatment plant operators.



## Initiative:

(Groups at Risk)

### GREAT LAKES HEALTH EFFECTS PROGRAM - NATIVES

#### Background:

Due to lifestyle differences such as a diet rich in natural foods, Native people are more susceptible to contaminants that find their way into the food chain. The game and fish caught in the Great Lakes Basin may be exposed to harmful chemicals, the byproducts of intense industrial activity in the region. Some of these contaminants pose immediate threats while others can accumulate with their full effect not evident until later on.

#### Actions:

- ☛ Develop methods to measure Native peoples' exposure to environmental contaminants.
- ☛ Establish a database of levels and effects of environmental contamination within the Great Lakes ecosystem.
- ☛ Provide epidemiological interpretation of data.
- ☛ Increase awareness among Native people concerning contaminants and the risks and benefits of eating certain foods.

## Initiative:

(Groups at Risk)

### PREGNANCY AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

#### Background:

The affects of contaminants on reproductive and child health vary enormously from cancer and deformities to cognitive and emotional development problems. Although much is known about environmental risks to the fetus and newborn, a more comprehensive database is needed. Long-term solutions require the establishment of extensive baseline data on Native people and the general population.

#### Actions:

- ☛ Link records with Statistics Canada and conduct field research to establish a national database.
- ☛ Assess specific disorders in children for environmental causes.
- ☛ Produce a high risk area "atlas".
- ☛ Provide health education to concerned segments of the population.

## Initiative:

(Groups at Risk)

### NORTHERN AND ARCTIC POLLUTION

#### Background:

The Canadian North's fragile ecosystems are threatened not only by local pollution but also by contaminants transported on wind and water currents over vast distances. Pesticides and other man-made chemicals found in the Arctic travel from the southern United States, or over the polar icecap from as far away as Asia and Europe.

The once pristine environment of the North is being degraded. Higher concentrations of chemicals are being found in fish, animals and humans. Levels of PCB's found in the breast milk of some Native mothers are cause for concern.

#### Actions:

- ☛ Study contaminants and local diets to determine human exposure factors.
- ☛ Correlate results with toxicological data to provide a basis for advice.
- ☛ Provide advice to Northern residents and Natives based on most recent analyses.
- ☛ Complement initiatives by other departments to obtain a total environmental picture.
- ☛ Complement the "Pregnancy and Child Development" initiative.

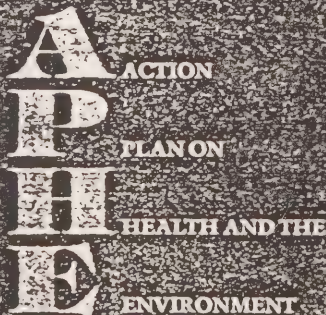


## Initiative:

(Facilitating Individual and  
Community Action)

## Initiative:

(Facilitating Individual and  
Community Action)



### HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

#### Background:

The Green Plan consultations indicated that Canadians must be active players with the government in dealing with health and environment concerns. The "Healthy Environment" Program will give Canadian families and children the knowledge, skills and support necessary to make individual and collective lifestyle choices beneficial to both human health and the environment.

#### Actions:

- Initiate a public awareness effort that emphasizes viable solutions.
- Establish a national resource centre.
- Hold regional workshops to enable skill development and provide models for community actions.
- Develop partnerships with professional and voluntary health and social groups, and the private sector, to encourage and increase community involvement in health and environment issues.
- Complement and enhance other government and non-government initiatives.

### RISK COMMUNICATION

#### Background:

Risk assessment is a complex subject area on which the public has limited information.

This inhibits accurate and objective interpretation of public information relating to the environment and health. This initiative will improve understanding of risk assessment.

#### Actions:

- Establish a national network of core communication groups.
- Participate in public forums providing factual and easy to understand background.
- Monitor and interpret the links between regional health and the environment.
- Lead investigations to assess risks of environmental disasters.
- Coordinate more effective health investigations with other federal, provincial, and territorial health authorities.
- Link up with the Healthy Environment Resource Centre.



## Initiative:

(Facilitating Individual and  
Community Action)

## Initiative:

(International Liaison)

**A** ACTION  
**P** PLAN ON  
**H** HEALTH AND THE  
**E** ENVIRONMENT

### ACTIVE LIVING ENVIRONMENTS PROGRAM

#### Background:

Canadians are concerned about how outdoor activities impact on the environment. The Active Living Environments Program will: (1) encourage Canadians to be more active, while raising awareness on how to preserve and improve existing outdoor environments for Active Living; and (2) strengthen Canadians' collective capacity to create and preserve future quality environments for Active Living.

#### Actions:

- Build consensus around an environmental ethic for outdoor activities.
- Encourage a delivery system to inform, educate and involve Canadians in environment-friendly outdoor activity.
- Initiate, with provincial authorities, nationwide community "learning by doing events" so that Canadians can value and learn to protect the environment while being physically active in the outdoors.
- Encourage Canadians to adopt alternative modes of transportation less harmful to the environment.
- Encourage communities to recognize the importance of incorporating more green spaces, pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths into their planning initiatives.

### INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE

#### Background:

Environmental health risks can be global in nature. Canadians have a responsibility to act on health related environmental problems beyond our borders.

#### Actions:

- Involvement in international initiatives that promote the reduction of environmental risks to health. These would include United Nations Conferences, World Health Organization Programs and The International Initiative on the Protection of the Arctic Environment.



There is a clear and national determination to act on a broad environmental front. Many important decisions must be made and acted upon. These initiatives and the expertise behind the Action Plan on Health and Environment will ensure that those actions are based on the most exhaustive and intelligent scientific foundation.





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# news release      communiqué

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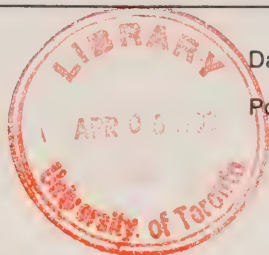
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Date

For release

Pour publication

LE 27 MARS 1992



POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

## **Création d'un comité consultatif pour la révision du droit d'auteur**

OTTAWA -- Le ministre des Communications du Canada, M. Perrin Beatty, et le ministre de la Consommation et des Affaires commerciales, M. Pierre Blais, ont annoncé aujourd'hui le début de la dernière étape de la rédaction des prochaines modifications de la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* et leur intention de déposer un nouveau projet de loi à l'automne prochain. Les ministres ont également annoncé la création d'un comité consultatif chargé de voir à ce que la refonte entreprise en 1988 continue de répondre aux besoins changeants du Canada.

Créé conjointement par les deux ministères, le comité fonctionnera sous l'égide du ministère des Communications. Il sera présidé par M. Adam Ostry, directeur général, Industries culturelles, ministère des Communications. Relié au Comité consultatif de la propriété intellectuelle constitué par le ministre de la Consommation et des Affaires commerciales en 1988, le Comité directeur recueillera de façon continue les conseils de différents groupes de créateurs, d'utilisateurs et de spécialistes pendant cette étape de la révision de la loi.

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Ce processus de consultation permettra aux travaux de révision de la loi de se poursuivre après la fin de la phase actuelle, afin que le régime canadien du droit d'auteur puisse s'ajuster aux changements technologiques, sociaux et économiques. Néanmoins, la première tâche du comité consistera à commenter le libellé du projet de loi proposé par les deux ministères.

«Le gouvernement sait qu'il est important que la législation canadienne en matière de droit d'auteur soit non seulement moderne et efficace, mais également juste, a déclaré M. Beatty. De plus, la révision de la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* vise à trouver un équilibre entre les créateurs et les utilisateurs.»

«Il faut que nos lois soient les plus modernes possible et établissent clairement les règles du jeu pour les créateurs et pour les utilisateurs, si l'on veut que le Canada demeure concurrentiel dans une économie planétaire de l'information», a pour sa part déclaré M. Blais.

La loi introduira des droits voisins pour les producteurs et les interprètes d'enregistrements sonores, en ce qui a trait à l'exécution ou à la diffusion, de même que des droits de location commerciale d'enregistrements ou de programmes informatiques autonomes. La loi définira aussi certains termes («oeuvre musicale», par exemple) et précisera la propriété des oeuvres audiovisuelles.

De plus, le projet de loi prévoit des exceptions et des mesures particulières, plus précisément une exception pour les radiodiffuseurs en ce qui concerne les copies éphémères, des exceptions pour les établissements d'enseignement à but non lucratif, les bibliothèques, les archives et les personnes atteintes d'une déficience sensorielle. En outre, il tiendra compte

des exceptions recommandées en 1988 par les comités consultatifs et des recommandations recueillies ailleurs depuis quelques années.

Les deux ministres ont indiqué qu'ils étudiaient actuellement des façons de compenser les titulaires de droits d'auteur pour l'enregistrement à domicile.

Signalons que les propositions du gouvernement respectent et les obligations internationales du Canada et les propositions contenues dans le projet d'accord du GATT sur les aspects des droits de propriété intellectuelle relatifs au commerce, annoncé récemment.

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CP-92-5241F

# news release

Date

For release    1992-30  
March 31, 1992



## **CANADA'S DRUG STRATEGY RENEWED**

**MONTREAL** - The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced today that Canada's Drug Strategy (CDS) has been renewed with \$270 million in funding over the next five years. This constitutes an increase of nearly 18% over the last five years of federal funding for the Strategy.

"At a time of fiscal restraint, this government remains committed to reducing the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs," said Mr. Bouchard. "Even though we have seen many successes over the last five years, we still have a lot of work to do. Our most important task is to build on the momentum. Renewing Canada's Drug Strategy is vital if we are to continue to be successful in our efforts."

"The key elements of the Strategy will continue to be prevention and promotion," the Minister said. "Prevention is the heart of our Strategy... for it is just as important to nurture a child as it is to rehabilitate an adult."

Substance abuse causes great damage to individuals, families and communities and too often results in sickness, death, social misery, crime and violence as well as in economic costs to all levels of government and in the private sector.

"One of the tragedies of substance abuse," said Mr. Bouchard, "is that it places our communities and our children at risk. The Strategy, in reducing the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs, will continue to build a healthier and safer environment, especially for our children."

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Over the next five years, for example, the Strategy will:

- place increased emphasis on reaching at-risk groups, especially children, street kids, school dropouts, off-reserve aboriginals and the unemployed;
- maintain its emphasis on reaching women, Natives and seniors as well as families with special problems;
- promote Employee Assistance Programs, particularly in federally regulated private sector workplaces;
- enhance prevention and treatment programs in federal penitentiaries;
- through the Driving While Impaired component of the Strategy, make a concerted effort to reach first and repeat offenders;
- continue the important role of the police in instructing youth on the dangers of using drugs; and
- place increased emphasis on the implementation of the Proceeds of Crime Law.

Mr. Bouchard added that substance abuse is everyone's concern and everybody's business. He gave credit to parents, teachers, business people, volunteers, health and social service professionals and all levels of government for their work as partners in Canada's Drug Strategy.

Canada's Drug Strategy was initiated in 1987 in response to growing awareness that drug-related problems pose a long-term and serious threat to the health and well-being of Canadians. Between 1987 and 1992, the Strategy brought \$210 million new federal money to the substance abuse field.

The **Strategy for Driving While Impaired (DWI)** was also introduced in 1987 but was a separate strategy with funding at \$19.5 million over five years. In phase II, DWI is included in Canada's Drug Strategy.

Ref.:

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# news release      communiqué

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Date

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MARCH 27, 1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



## Consultative committee to guide copyright reform

OTTAWA -- Canada's Communications Minister Perrin Beatty and Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Pierre Blais announced today the final drafting stage for the next amendments to the *Copyright Act*, and their intent to table a new bill in the Fall of 1992. The ministers also announced that a new consultative committee will be created to ensure that the reform process begun in 1988 continues to meet Canada's changing needs.

The committee will be set up by the two departments, functioning under the direction of the Department of Communications, and will be chaired by Adam Ostry, Director General of Cultural Industries, Department of Communications. Linked to the Intellectual Property Advisory Committee set up by the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in 1988, it will provide continued advice from interested creator and user groups as well as from specialist practitioners, during this phase of copyright revision.

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This consultative process also will ensure that copyright revision continues after the current phase is implemented so that Canada's copyright system will keep pace with rapid technological, social and economic changes. Its first task, however, will be to comment on the drafting language as it is prepared by the two departments.

"The Government recognizes the importance of introducing copyright legislation in Canada which is not only modern and efficient but fair," said Mr. Beatty. "Revision of the *Copyright Act* is aimed to strike a fair balance between creators and users."

"If Canada is to remain competitive in today's global information economy, our framework laws must be as modern as possible -- setting clear and effective rules of the game for creators and users alike," said Mr. Blais.

The legislation will introduce new neighbouring rights for producers and performers of sound recordings, for performances and for broadcasters; as well as commercial rental rights for sound recordings and stand-alone computer software. The bill also will clarify definitions (for example, of a musical work) and identify the ownership of audiovisual works.

The legislation will contain certain limited exceptions and special measures, including an ephemeral exception for broadcasters, and exceptions for nonprofit educational institutions, libraries, archival institutions and persons with sensory disabilities. It will take into account recommendations on exceptions, made by consultative committees in 1988 as well as recommendations offered by other consultations which have taken place over the past several years.

The two ministers stated that they were considering how best to put in place a method of compensating rights-owners for copying at home.

The government's proposals are consistent with Canada's existing international obligations, as well as with the proposals in the recently announced GATT draft agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs).

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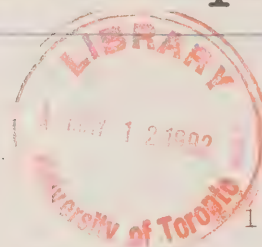
NR-92-5241E



# news release – communiqué

Date

For release – Pour publication



1-9215

## NUNAVUT POLITICAL ACCORD INITIALLED

OTTAWA (April 27, 1992) -- Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, GNWT Minister of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Stephen Kakfwi, and James Eetoolook, President of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, today announced that their negotiators have reached an agreement on a Nunavut Political Accord, have initialled the document and have recommended it to the parties they represent.

"Our negotiators have agreed on the main principles for the establishment and implementation of the new Nunavut Territory," stated Mr. Siddon. "This agreement together with the TFN Land Claim Agreement, once finalized, will guide all federal actions in fulfilling a fundamental objective of the Inuit and other residents of the NWT."

The Nunavut Political Accord was negotiated in accordance with Article 4 of the proposed Inuit land claim final agreement announced on December 16, 1991. It deals with the powers of the Nunavut Government, its institutions, the administrative capacity of the Nunavut Government and its financing. Among other financial assurances, it provides that the Government of Canada shall fund reasonable incremental costs arising from the creation and operation of the Government of Nunavut.

The Accord also provides for the appointment of a ten-member Nunavut Implementation Commission to provide advice on other matters such as the timetable for the assumption of service delivery responsibilities, the process for the first election of the Nunavut Government, the importance of training plans, and other matters during a transition process leading to the formal creation of the Nunavut Government no later than April 1, 1999.

Mr. Kakfwi described the Accord as evidence of good work and cooperation by all parties. "It is a significant document. When the Accord is signed, it will become the basis for all future discussions and arrangements in the formation of Nunavut," he said, noting that inclusion of a training component is of particular importance to residents of Nunavut wishing to work with the new government once it is established.

.../2

John Amagoalik, Chief Constitutional Advisor to the TFN said, "We are pleased at the initialling of the Accord and we are confident that this gives further comfort to all those voting on May 4."

The three parties have been working towards the establishment of a Nunavut Territory since the 1982 territory-wide plebiscite favored division of the current NWT. The next step leading to the establishment of a Nunavut Government is the upcoming May 4 plebiscite which will seek the views of all territorial residents on the proposed boundary for division. The Nunavut Political Accord will have to be ratified by the federal and territorial governments and by the TFN following the upcoming boundary plebiscite.

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## Nunavut Political Accord

In December 1991, the Government of Canada began negotiations with the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) on a tripartite Political Accord to define the manner in which a new Nunavut Territory will be created. The following are highlights of the Political Accord that was initialled by the negotiators of the three parties. The Accord will still have to be approved by Cabinet, by the GNWT and by the TFN.

### Nunavut Act and Powers of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly

- the Nunavut Act to create the new Territory of Nunavut will be similar to the present Northwest Territories Act with some modernization;
- the powers of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly and Government will be similar to those of the present GNWT.

### Timing of Nunavut Legislation

- the Nunavut Act will be introduced in Parliament at the same time as the legislation to ratify the final TFN Land Claim Agreement. All sections of the Nunavut Act will come into force and effect no later than April 1, 1999.

### Planning for Nunavut

- a transition process for the period up to April 1, 1999, will be outlined in the Nunavut Act;
- this extended transition period will ensure that Inuit have every opportunity to take part in both the planning and implementation of the new government of Nunavut; this time period will also allow for training of Nunavut residents to take advantage of job opportunities created by the setting up of Nunavut.

### Implementation Commission

- a ten-member Nunavut Implementation Commission (NIC) will be created by the Nunavut Act. The establishment of the NIC and the appointment of Commissioners will be done co-operatively. The person selected as Chief Commissioner will be acceptable to all of the parties;
- three of the commissioners will be chosen from names submitted by GNWT and three from names submitted by TFN; no less than six of the commissioners are to be residents of the Nunavut Area;
- the NIC will provide advice to the parties on:
  - a process for selecting a capital city,
  - capital infrastructure resulting from division,
  - design of the new government,
  - a process for first election of the Nunavut government,
  - training;
- the NIC will prepare an annual report for tabling in Parliament and in the NWT Legislative Assembly. The NIC will work closely with the GNWT and TFN to keep the residents of the NWT fully informed of its work.

### The Nunavut Government

- the Nunavut Government in 1999 will be able to:
  - support a Legislative Assembly and Executive Council;
  - manage the financial affairs of Nunavut;
  - secure independent legal advice;
  - hire and train personnel required;
  - deal with public works and government services functions;
  - support municipal affairs; and
  - provide for adult education.
- those public services and programs not administered directly by the Nunavut Government in 1999 will be provided for through intergovernmental agreements or contracts with the GNWT, other governments, or institutions;

- the Nunavut Government shall be designed to provide :
  - equitable distribution of government activities among Nunavut communities;
  - use of technology to support a government;
  - employment of local residents.

#### Financing the Nunavut Territory

- Canada will pay reasonable incremental costs arising from the creation of Nunavut;
- Nunavut and the western NWT governments will be funded on the basis of arrangements similar to those used today for the NWT (formula financing);
- funding arrangements will take into account the need for financial stability for the territories and continued public services.

#### Training and Human Resources Planning

- training residents for jobs in Nunavut is a priority;
- training plans will be incorporated into all activities of the NIC;
- development of training plans will commence within 6 weeks of the signing of the Accord.

#### General

- the Accord will be subject to the ratification of the final TFN Land Claim Agreement and will be reviewed if changes are made to that Agreement.







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# news release

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Date 1992-39  
For release May 5, 1992

## "BRIGHTER FUTURES": INDIAN AND INUIT COMPONENT

EDMONTON - The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, elaborated today on the Indian and Inuit component of "Brighter Futures" launched yesterday by the Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

"Brighter Futures" is a call to action for all Canadians on behalf of Canada's children. It includes Canada's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the proposed Child Benefit announced in the February 1992 Budget, Canada's Action Plan for children and a \$500 million Child Development Initiative to reduce conditions of risk for Canadian children.

"The Indian and Inuit community action strategy reflects a shared goal of government and First Nations: improving the physical, mental and social well-being of Aboriginal children, their families and their communities," said Mr. Siddon.

The strategy will provide \$160 million over the next five years, as well as on-going funding, to status Indians on reserve and Inuit. The strategy addresses three areas:

*Community Mental Health:* to respond to serious mental health problems such as suicide and family breakdown;

*Child Development:* to provide funding to communities for a variety of preschool and after school reinforcement follow-up activities for children ages 0 to 12 years; and

*Solvent Abuse:* to provide additional support for affected communities to address this problem.



.../2



In addition, \$16.4 million will be allocated from the promotion and prevention components of the Child Development Initiative to reduce the rate of accidental injuries among status Indians on-reserve and in Inuit communities and to promote a healthy babies and parenting program.

"The "Brighter Futures" program builds on the theme of partnerships and identifies solutions for children at risk at the community level," said Minister Bouchard. "The Indian and Inuit component demonstrates that all children matter."

"This initiative will go a long way towards finding culturally meaningful and lasting solutions to pressing problems in Aboriginal communities," said Mr. Siddon. "It will also greatly enhance the partnership role of First Nations in taking action on matters affecting their daily lives."

Information:

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Également disponible  
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# news release

Date

1992-43

For release

May 11, 1992

## **PUBLICATION PROMOTES CANADIAN EXPERTISE IN HEALTH SERVICES AND PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES**



**OTTAWA** - The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare today announced the release of a new Canadian Government publication designed to attract international buyers for Canada's health care products and services industries.

"Canadians are leaders in this field," said Mr. Bouchard. "Our strong performance, as highlighted in this publication, is built upon a superior health care system that provides an ideal environment for the development of high quality, competitive products and services."

"In recent years, a number of Canadian companies in the health products and services industries have registered an impressive record of growth in production and export performance," said the Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade. "This publication outlines a wide range of Canadian achievements in the health care sector and provides an excellent opportunity to further promote our expertise world wide in such areas as medical technology, pharmaceutical products, and hospital management services."

...2

The booklet, entitled Choose Canada for World-Class Health Care Products and Services, was published jointly by the Departments of National Health and Welfare, Industry, Science and Technology and External Affairs and International Trade. It is currently being distributed in Geneva at the 45<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly, the World Health Organization's annual general meeting to which the 170 member states are invited. The publication will also be distributed at international trade shows, to government delegations visiting Canada and through our Embassies and High Commissions around the world.

Information:

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Également disponible  
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# news release

Date 1992-44  
For release May 13, 1992



## CHILD TAX BENEFIT LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

OTTAWA - The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, was pleased to announce today the introduction of legislation in the House of Commons on the new Child Tax Benefit announced by the Minister of Finance, the Honourable Don Mazankowski in the February 1992 federal budget.

The proposed Child Tax Benefit will replace the current system of children's benefits consisting of Family Allowances, the refundable Child Tax Credit and the non-refundable Dependent Child Credit. Instead, there will be a single, monthly payment sent to the current recipient of Family Allowances (usually the mother). It will be jointly administered by Health and Welfare Canada and Revenue Canada, Taxation.

The Benefit amount will depend on family earnings and income, as well as the number and age of children in the family. The Benefit is made up of two elements. The first is a base amount of up to \$85 a month for each child, which rises to \$91.25 for the third and subsequent children. The second element is an earned-income supplement of up to \$41.67 a month per family, or \$500 per year per family. Both elements of the Child Tax Benefit are non-taxable.

"The proposed Child Tax Benefit is a key component of "Brighter Futures", the Government of Canada's action plan for children that I announced on May 4. "Brighter Futures" is a call to action for all Canadians on behalf of our children," said Mr. Bouchard.

Mr. Bouchard also noted that the new Child Tax Benefit provides more generous support - an additional \$2.1 billion over the next 5 years - targeted to low and modest-income families. "Families with children, and particularly those in the workforce who do not make a lot of money, will benefit significantly each month from this extra assistance," the Minister said.

...2

The one monthly payment, calculated automatically, better targets the Benefit to those who need it most, is easier to understand and reflects today's family circumstances.

Mr. Mazankowski pointed out that the Child Tax Benefit will simplify the tax system and streamline, while substantially enriching, the government's support for families with children.

The first monthly payment of the Child Tax Benefit will be made to over 3 million Canadian families as of January 1993.

Mr. Bouchard also noted that the legislation introduces a new Act, the *Children's Special Allowances Act*, which proposes to increase the federal benefits provided for 30,000 children in institutions and foster homes from \$52.03 to \$85 a month. This benefit increase would also take effect in January 1993.

Information:

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# news release      communiqué

Date **July 22, 1992**

Date

For release **Immediate**

Pour publication



## **Federal government adopts new Canadian keyboard standard**

Treasury Board Secretariat and the Department of Communications today announced that the federal government will implement the new Canadian Standards Association (CSA) keyboard standard for the English and French languages.

The CSA standard conforms to the draft international keyboard standards approved by the International Organization for standardization. It allows the implementation of Latin Alphabet No. 1, a character set that supports all characters commonly found in European languages that use the Latin alphabet. The standard provides for easy access to accented letters.

The standard will apply when ordering new keyboards for general office use in departments and agencies of the government. It does not require replacing keyboards already in use in the federal Public Service.

Implementation of the federal government standard will begin in September 1992. Manufacturers have indicated that keyboards conforming to the new standard and software to support it could be available this summer. The standard is available as Treasury Board Information Technology Standard (TBITS) No.5 from Information Technology Management, Treasury Board Secretariat at (613) 957-0475.

- 30 -

### **For information:**

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# news release

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Date

1992-77

For release

September 30, 1992



## **OCTOBER 1<sup>st</sup> : A DAY TO ACKNOWLEDGE SENIORS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR SOCIETY**

**OTTAWA** - The Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Seniors, invites Canadians to mark, in their own individual way, the International Day for the Elderly. This special day has been observed throughout the world since the United Nations General Assembly designated October 1<sup>st</sup> as the International Day for the Elderly on December 14, 1990.

The United Nations Secretariat is preparing, through consultations, global goals on ageing to be reached before the year 2001. These targets which will be submitted to the General Assembly for review and endorsement at its forty-seventh session in 1992, are intended to promote implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing through identifying what can be done now, how and by whom.

"Today's seniors have much to give. Society is beginning to recognize their wisdom and energy. We cannot afford to ignore the valuable contribution of this segment of our population", said Madame Vézina. "You will agree with me that, in a world preoccupied with preserving the environment and making the best use of resources, we have a wonderful resource in the wealth of experience and knowledge our seniors possess".

"Ageing is not a problem, but a reality that touches everyone of us. Seniors make up approximately 11% of the Canadian population and this figure is increasing. With the year 2000 just around the corner we, as a caring society, must plan for tomorrow's older population", concluded Madame Vézina.

- 30 -

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# News Release Communiqué

341  
- N26

November 2, 1992

## CANADIAN FAMILIES GET THE FACTS ON CHILD TAX BENEFITS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OTTAWA - The Honourable Otto Jelinek, Minister of National Revenue and the Honourable Benoit Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare today announced that 3.7 million Canadian families currently receiving Family Allowances will be sent information packages on the Child Tax Benefit by the end of November.

"This information package begins the process of delivering improved benefits and better targeted assistance to Canadian families," said Mr. Jelinek. "It will tell parents how much they will receive every month starting January 1, 1993 and how this amount was determined."

"The Child Tax Benefit is a key component of 'Brighter Futures', the Government of Canada's action plan for children. Low and modest income families will receive more money under this new program," added Mr. Bouchard

The information package will be mailed over a two-week period starting today.

For more information:

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Monique Renaud-Gagné  
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Également publié en français



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

Canada







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# news release

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Date

NOV. 2, 1992

For release

92-32

CAI

- N26

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**Broadcasting Industry and Employment and Immigration  
Canada release Human Resource Study**

VANCOUVER, B.C. - The Canadian broadcasting industry today released an industry-led study recommending the creation of a National Human Resources Board that would address a broad range of human resource issues.

The report, "Human Resources in the Canadian Broadcasting Industry," was made public by Communications Minister Perrin Beatty on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Bernard Valcourt.

In his address to the annual convention and trade show of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters Mr. Beatty said, "If people are our greatest strength, then training them must be one of our top priorities."

Mr. Beatty also endorsed the report's call for a human resources board. "I support this initiative enthusiastically and should the industry wish to act upon this recommendation, the Government would be willing to provide funding to establish such a board and to assist with operations for the first three years," Mr. Beatty said. "In addition, I have asked my department to assist in any way possible."

The study was led by an industry-wide steering committee drawn from the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, the Canadian Cable Television Association, the Canadian Film and Television Production Association, the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board. The committee also included representatives from the Broadcast Educators Association of Canada, Advanced Broadcasting Systems of Canada, Toronto Women in Film and Television, the Canadian Conference of the Arts and Communications Canada. The study was commissioned by Employment and Immigration Canada at the request of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters and was carried out by the consulting firm Peat Marwick Stevenson & Kellogg.



The report examines human resource issues in Canadian radio and television broadcasting, cable television, pay and specialty services, and program production. It identifies areas of mutual concern that require co-operative solutions.

"The broadcasting industry is responding to this period of rapid technological and structural change in a most responsible manner," said Employment Minister Bernard Valcourt. "This study represents the first step in developing an industry-wide human resource strategy. I congratulate the industry for working effectively together and exploring the human resource implications of future changes. The level of co-operation between the industry associations, the CBC, labour unions and other stakeholders has been impressive."

The report notes that the transition from analogue to digital technologies will affect every component of the broadcasting industry throughout the next decade. It will increase entry-level skill requirements and compel the re-training of the existing workforce.

In its report, the industry also identified the need to respond to the changing demographics of the Canadian workforce by increasing the representation of designated employment equity groups, women, visible minorities, disabled people, and aboriginal peoples.

For information:

Elmer Hildebrand, Steering Committee Chair  
President,  
Golden West Broadcasting Ltd.,  
Past Chair, Canadian Association of Broadcasters  
Altona, Manitoba.  
(204) 324-6464

Elizabeth McDonald, Steering Committee Vice-Chair  
Vice-President,  
Programming Services,  
Canadian Cable Television Association,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
(613) 232-2631

Judith Moses  
Director General,  
Labour Market Outlook  
and Sectoral Analysis,  
Employment and Immigration Canada.  
(819) 997-2245



Dans le rapport, on signale également le besoin de tenir compte de l'évolution démographique de la main-d'oeuvre canadienne en augmentant la représentation des groupes désignés aux fins de l'équité en matière d'emploi, soit les femmes, les membres minorités visibles, les personnes handicapées et les autochtones.

Renseignements :

Monsieur Elmer Hildebrand  
Président du comité directeur  
Président de Golden West Broadcasting Ltd  
Ex-président de l'Association canadienne des télédiffuseurs  
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(204) 324-6464  
Madame Elizabeth McDonald  
Vice-présidente du comité directeur  
Vice-présidente des Services de programmation  
Association canadienne de télévision par câble  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
(613) 232-2631

Madame Judith Moses  
Directrice générale  
Perspectives du marché du travail et analyse  
sectorielle  
Emploi et Immigration Canada  
(819) 997-2245



"L'industrie de la radiodiffusion réagit à cette période de changements technologiques et structurels rapides de façon extrêmement responsable", a indiqué le ministre de l'Emploi Bernard Valcourt. "Cette étude représente la première étape de l'élaboration d'une stratégie sectorielle des ressources humaines. Je félicite tous les membres de l'industrie d'avoir uni leurs efforts si efficacement et d'avoir cherché à connaître l'incidence des changements futurs sur les ressources humaines. Le degré de coopération observé entre les associations de l'industrie, la SRC, les syndicats et les autres intervenants est impressionnant."

Les auteurs du rapport font remarquer que la transition de la technique analogique à la technique numérique se fera sentir dans chaque composante de l'industrie de la radiodiffusion au cours de la prochaine décennie. Il s'ensuivra un relèvement des exigences professionnelles pour les débutants et une obligation de recycler la main-d'oeuvre en place.

L'étude a été réalisée sous l'autorité d'un comité directeur sectoriel dont les membres sont issus des organismes suivants : Association canadienne des radiodiffuseurs, Association canadienne de télévision par câble, Association canadienne de production de films et télévision, Syndicat national des travailleurs et travailleuses en communication, Société Radio-Canada et Office national du film. Le comité comprenait également des représentants de l'Association canadienne des éducateurs en radiodiffusion, de Advanced Broadcasting Systems of Canada, de Toronto Women in Film and Television, de la Conférence canadienne des arts et de Communications Canada. L'étude, commandée par Emploi et Immigration Canada à la demande de l'Association canadienne des radiodiffuseurs, a été réalisée par la firme Peat Marwick Stevenson & Kellogg.

Les auteurs du rapport examinent les questions de ressources humaines dans le domaine de la cablodiffusion, de la télévision payante, des services spécialisés et de la réalisation d'émissions. Ils font ressortir les domaines d'intérêt commun nécessitant des solutions concertées.

Dans le discours qu'il a prononcé au congrès et salon professionnel annuel de l'Association canadienne des radiodiffuseurs (ACR), M. Beatty a déclaré : "Si les gens sont notre plus grande force, alors les former doit être l'une de nos principales priorités."

M. Beatty a également appuyé la recommandation du rapport de créer un conseil des ressources humaines. "Je soutiens cette initiative avec enthousiasme, et, si l'industrie voulait donner suite à cette recommandation, le gouvernement serait prêt à fournir les fonds nécessaires à l'établissement d'un conseil de ce genre et à faciliter son fonctionnement les trois premières années." M. Beatty a ajouté : "De plus, j'ai demandé à mon ministère d'apporter son soutien de toutes les façons possibles."

Le rapport intitulé «Les ressources humaines dans l'industrie canadienne de la radiodiffusion» a été rendu public par le ministre des Communications, M. Perrin Beatty, au nom du ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, M. Bernard Valcourt.

VANCOUVER, C.B. - L'industrie canadienne de la radiodiffusion lance aujourd'hui une étude dirigée par l'industrie recommandant la création d'un conseil national des ressources humaines qui traiterait un large éventail de questions en matière de ressources humaines.

L'industrie de la radiodiffusion et l'emploi et Immigration Canada lancent une étude sur les ressources humaines

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

92-32

Pour publication  
le 2 nov 1992

Date

# communiqué



# news release

Date 1992-91  
For release November 19, 1992



## THIRD PRIORITY SUBSTANCES ASSESSMENT REPORT RELEASED

**OTTAWA** - The chemical compound chlorobenzene is not considered toxic under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) according to a report released today by Health and Welfare Minister Benoît Bouchard and Environment Minister Jean Charest.

Chlorobenzene, which is used as a solvent in a pesticide and in the production of rubber polymers and textile dyes, is one of 44 substances included on the Priority Substances List for which assessments must be published by February 1994.

A systematic review of existing research studies by scientists from Health and Welfare Canada and Environment Canada found that the amount of chlorobenzene present in the Canadian environment does not constitute a danger to the environment or to human health.

Scientists determined that the amount of chlorobenzene to which Canadians could be exposed over a lifetime would be many times less than the amount necessary to cause harmful effects. The minute amounts of chlorobenzene detected in the air and water are considerably lower than levels known to have adverse effects on living organisms. Chlorobenzene does not bioconcentrate in significant quantities in aquatic plants and animals.

Under Canada's Green Plan, a government-wide initiative, Environment Canada and Health and Welfare Canada co-operate in assessing potentially toxic substances and undertaking regulatory action or other control measures when appropriate. Assessments of dioxins, furans as well as pulp mill effluents were released earlier. Assessments of toluene, methyl tertiary-butyl ether, and benzene will be released over the next few months.

- 30 -

Information:

Également disponible  
en français

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Environment Canada  
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Editors, please note: A backgrounder is available upon request for more information





# news release

Date 1992-91  
For release November 19, 1992



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- 30 -

Information:

Également disponible  
en français

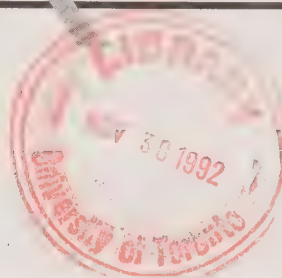
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**Editors, please note:** A backgrounder is available upon request for more information



# News Release



1992-92  
November 24, 1992

## **CANADA COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY (1994) FORMED**

**OTTAWA** - The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced today the members who will lead the Canada Committee for the International Year of the Family (IYF).

It is a non-profit organization which will plan, stimulate and support the participation of both the public and private sectors in activities to celebrate the IYF.

"In 1994, Canadians will have an opportunity to join with the members of our international family in celebrating this important year," said Mr. Bouchard, Minister responsible for the coordination of the federal government's initiatives for the Year. "To celebrate the role the family plays in society, the Canada Committee for the IYF will work with the provinces, municipalities, NGOs and with Canadian families themselves."

Mobilizing efforts to highlight the importance of the family, sensitizing the public on family-related issues and facilitating dialogue on the family will be the main tasks of the Canada Committee for the IYF. In the spirit of the U.N. declaration, Canadians will be encouraged to celebrate the IYF in a variety of local, community-based activities.

The federal government will contribute \$2.1 million through its Children's Action Plan, Brighter Futures, for the operations of the Canada Committee.



.../2



Government  
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Gouvernement  
du Canada

**Canada**



The Canada Committee founding members, originating from various regions including the native communities of Canada, are:

Ms. G. Ann Charter  
Assistant Professor, University of Manitoba  
Faculty of Social Work at the Winnipeg Education Center

Mr. Robert G.J. Couchman  
President, Donner Canadian Foundation (Toronto)

Mr. Aziz Khaki  
President of the Committee for Racial Justice and of the Pacific Interfaith Citizenship Association of B.C.

Madame Ghislaine Picard-Mayer  
President of Family: Horizons 1994 and the Canadian Committee of the International Union of Family Organizations

Madame le Juge Andrée Ruffo  
Tribunal de la jeunesse  
District de Montréal (Pointe-Claire)

The Honourable Nancy Teed  
Senator, Saint John, N.B.

"I am honoured that these six prominent Canadians have agreed to lead the Committee," said Mr. Bouchard. "Each of them brings to the Committee a wealth of experience and interest in family-related matters and I know they will provide leadership and commitment to the Canada Committee for the International Year of the Family."

Information:

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# News Release

1992-93  
November 25, 1992

## **TWO NOVA SCOTIA-BASED ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE FEDERAL FUNDING**

**HALIFAX** - The Federal Minister of State for Seniors, the Honourable Monique Vézina, today announced funding for "A Program for Action" project to the National Board for the Canadian Pensioners Concerned (CPC), a national seniors' organization based in Halifax. Funded by the Seniors Independence Program, the CPC will receive \$175,315 over 16 months to develop a guide book to help seniors improve their efforts in educating and advocating on behalf of seniors organizations across Canada.

"The guide book will give seniors organizations a powerful tool to participate effectively in advocacy and education activities," said Madame Vézina. "The Program for Action will encourage seniors to take an active part, on their own initiative and possibly in collaboration with others, in matters affecting their independence and quality of life."

CPC, a non-profit, non-partisan group, has worked since 1969 to provide pertinent information that improves the quality of life for pensioners and seniors.

The Minister also recognized the St. John Ambulance, Nova Scotia Council which recently received \$335,889 for the "Elder Care Employee Assistance" program as part of the Family Violence Initiative. At a morning breakfast meeting to congratulate the group, Madame Vézina noted that this project will be among the first to develop partnerships with the public and private sectors to acknowledge the growing responsibility for caregivers who are also employees. Included in the project plan is the development of a training manual which will be developed and piloted in the Atlantic region.

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"This program will help improve the lives of seniors by providing coping mechanisms to caregivers of aging family members," continued Madame Vézina. "The intent of the project is to emphasize positive attitudes not just to the caregivers themselves, but also to those who receive care."

As one of its many roles, St. John Ambulance is involved in family care for the injured or infirm and is dedicated to reducing the stresses of coping with the caregiver role.

The Elder Care Employee Assistance program is one of several projects co-sponsored by the federal government as part of its \$136 million Family Violence Initiative announced in February 1991.

Information:

Également disponible  
en français

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# News Release

1992-94  
November 30, 1992

## **IMPROVEMENTS TO CANADA'S DRUG REVIEW PROCESS ANNOUNCED**

**OTTAWA** - Minister of National Health and Welfare, Benoît Bouchard, today announced plans to improve Canada's drug review process by implementing recommendations contained in a report released today. The report, entitled Working in Partnership... Drug Review for the Future, is the result of seven months of intensive consultation and research by Dr. Denis Gagnon, Vice-Rector of Research, Laval University. Commissioned by the Minister in January 1992, the report contains 152 recommendations to the federal government on improving the drug evaluation process in Canada. Of these 152 recommendations, approximately 80 have been or are already in the process of being implemented.

"The health and well-being of Canadians is of paramount importance and underlies the ongoing need for high standards for the review of drugs in Canada," stated Mr. Bouchard. "While the current process for determining the safety and efficacy of drugs has served Canadians well, we must prepare for the 21st century." Mr. Bouchard added that "our paramount concern will be to provide safe, efficient and high quality drugs to the public. And this must be balanced with the public's interest in gaining quicker access to new and possibly life-saving medications".

While some process changes will begin immediately, an implementation plan will be developed for those recommendations which require regulatory or legislative changes. A senior manager will be dedicated to the development and implementation of this plan, assisted by a senior management review committee, and will report back to the Minister in April 1993. Dr. Gagnon has agreed to serve as an advisor in this process.

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International harmonization of the drug review process will be explored as Canada joins other industrialized countries in developing a cooperative system of drug evaluation. Such a system will facilitate the timely review of important new drugs. "We have already seen the benefits of collaboration in reviewing several AIDS drugs," continued Mr. Bouchard. "Coupled with all efforts of collaboration or harmonization, however, will be the imperative that the final decision as to whether a drug meets Canadian standards will always rest with Canada."

While the present system reviews the safety of drugs quite closely, steps will be taken to monitor drugs for side effects after they go on the market. A process of "pharmacovigilance" will enable the monitoring of the safety of a drug throughout its lifetime. Health and Welfare Canada will continue to work with the provinces, health care professionals and industry to develop a cooperative network for reporting adverse drug reactions.

A reorganization of the current review process will be undertaken to enable drug reviews to be conducted by multi-disciplinary teams of specialists drawn from within the Drugs Directorate and from universities and laboratories across Canada.

In addition to the more immediate changes, longer term recommendations such as the creation of a separate agency, will be given serious consideration as the implementation plan is developed. Dr. Gagnon has recommended that a new, "arm's-length" agency, accountable to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, be established to evaluate drugs in Canada. He has also recommended the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Medicines, to make high-level, scientific advice available to the Minister.

Dr. Gagnon was asked by the Minister to provide practical and specific recommendations to continue to ensure the safety, efficacy and quality of drugs while minimizing the regulatory burden.



"Dr. Gagnon has submitted a report that is comprehensive and complete, well-researched, well-argued, and extremely challenging," said Mr. Bouchard. "This report will be of great assistance in our continuing efforts to ensure that Canadians benefit from the best medicines prescribed in the most appropriate manner."

Également disponible  
en français

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## **DR. DENIS GAGNON**

Dr. Gagnon received a Ph.D. in Pharmacology from McGill University in 1967. He then went on to do postdoctoral work at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden and the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

He has served as Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Laval University and is currently Laval's Vice-Rector, Research. Dr. Gagnon has chaired and been a member of the boards of numerous scientific and educational institutions and societies, as well as several hospitals. These include: the Medical Research Council of Canada, the Quebec Advisory Council on Pharmacology, the Pharmacological Society of Canada, and the Robert Giffard Hospital.

Dr. Gagnon has written over 50 publications, including co-authoring two books. He has received awards from the Medical Research Council, the Government of Quebec, and the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Pharmacy. He also participated in the report of the National Advisory Council on Pharmaceutical Research, Time to Act, 1991.

In 1992 Dr. Denis Gagnon was commissioned to perform a review of Canada's drug evaluation system by the Minister of National Health and Welfare.





## EXTERNAL REVIEW OF THE CANADIAN DRUG APPROVAL SYSTEM TERMS OF REFERENCE

The drug regulatory system must continue to assure the safety, efficacy and quality of drugs for the Canadian public. Recognizing the health care benefits of new drug therapies, the regulatory system should equally ensure the timely availability of these drugs to Canadians, while minimizing the regulatory burden.

The results of the Review must reflect a service that can be supported at the federal level. The results must also recognize the impact of an efficient regulatory process on the provision of quality health care to Canadians, and its influence on Canadian academic and research communities and on pharmaceutical-related industries. The Review should take account of previous reviews including the Eastman Commission, Nielsen Task Force, Auditor-General reports, Working Group on Drug Submission Review (Stein) and the many current initiatives for revisions to the existing regulatory system.

The Review should provide specific and practical recommendations, which would maintain existing safety and efficacy standards, together with an implementation strategy and timetable that considers such matters as:

1. Policies, practices, organizational structures and operational efficiencies adopted by other national regulatory agencies, (e.g. England and Australia re: the Baume Report) that would be appropriate for Canada.
2. The optimum level and extent of international harmonization and international regulatory equivalency possibilities, to improve the timeliness while ensuring the safety, quality and consistency of the review process. Specific emphasis should be placed on harmonization of submission formats and review procedures.
3. Introduction of categorization for drug evaluation that is based on level of risk.

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4. Elements of the regulatory programme that could be devolved from government to the industry or health care professionals without compromising safety.
5. Human and physical resource requirements and availability.
6. Measures to expedite, track, and audit the success of the implementation of the recommendations within a firmly defined timetable.



## **CURRENT REGULATORY PROCEDURES**

The following points provide a brief overview of the regulatory procedures which are currently used to ensure drug safety and quality, appropriate review and the setting of Good Manufacturing Practices.

### **Drug safety and quality**

**Drug Identification:** To facilitate its monitoring programs, the Department must be able to identify all marketed drugs quickly. Before a drug can be sold, a manufacturer or importer must apply for, and obtain, a drug identification number (DIN) from the Department. This number provides the Department with an inventory of all drugs on the Canadian market.

**Inspections:** The Department has the authority to enter and inspect a place where drugs are manufactured or stored. When inspecting a plant, the inspector observes production procedures from receipt of components into the plant until the product is in a form ready for distribution.

**Analytical Programs:** Drugs are tested to ensure that they meet established standards for identity, potency, content uniformity, purity, sterility, dissolution rate and disintegration time.

**Imported Drugs:** About 18 per cent of the drug products sold in Canada are imported. An importer must maintain comprehensive information to show that the imported drugs are manufactured to specifications and under conditions that meet Canadian requirements.

**Recalls:** Drug manufacturers may receive information concerning product defects. Detailed information relating to the defect and the extent of the recall must be supplied to the Department. The Department uses this information and information from other sources in deciding whether the product defect represents a serious health hazard. If there is a threat to the safety of the consumer, a public alert will be issued through the media.

### **New drugs**

**New Drug Submissions:** Before marketing a new drug, a manufacturer must file a New Drug Submission with the Health Protection Branch of Health and Welfare Canada. After review, the Department may issue a Notice of Compliance.

The New Drug Submission contains virtually all information known about the drug. It also includes the results of preclinical and clinical studies at several dose strengths and a variety of dosage forms.





**Review and Evaluation:** All submissions are reviewed. The final reviews deal with the wording of the product monograph. A product monograph provides all information on the drug and complete prescription instructions for physicians. When the New Drug Submission is satisfactory, the Department examines the labels and issues a Notice of Compliance. This permits the manufacturer to sell the product.

**Marketing Controls:** Once a new drug is on the market, controls continue. The drug may be in new drug status for up to seven years. The manufacturer must report any new information received concerning serious side effects including failure on the part of the drug to produce the desired effect. On request, the manufacturer must provide information about any animal tests that have provided new safety information. Under these circumstances the drug can be removed from the market if it is in the interest of public health.

### **Good Manufacturing Practices**

Meticulous care is necessary in all phases of the production of drugs for sale in Canada. Government legislation sets up minimum conditions under which drugs are manufactured. Inspection of facilities and records of manufacturing are routinely conducted.



## REVIEW OF DRUG EVALUATION PROCESS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The drug evaluation process in Canada has come under increasing pressure in recent years. The number and complexity of drug review submissions has increased at the same time as pressures for a more efficient review process and consumer demand for for speedier access to new drugs. In addition, studies of the drug review process by the Auditor General, the Nielsen Task Force, Dr. Eastman and the department itself provided compelling evidence of the need for change. These pressures resulted in the establishment of the Working Group on Drug Submission Review (the Stein Committee), which submitted a series of 21 recommendations in October, 1987.

The recommendations of the Stein Committee can be grouped under four general categories:

- ◆ resolving the accumulated backlog,
- ◆ streamlining the review process,
- ◆ contracting of submission reviews, and
- ◆ harmonizing with international standards and practices.

In June, 1988 the government provided the necessary resources to Health and Welfare to begin implementation of the recommendations of the Stein Committee.

### **Harmonization requirements**

Initiatives were undertaken to streamline operational procedures, address the backlog, and to begin adopting internationally harmonized drug registration requirements. In spite of these efforts, and an appreciable reduction in the backlog for innovative drugs, the total time of review for drug submissions remained long compared with many other countries. It was then determined that more fundamental change was needed.

In January 1992, Minister Benoît Bouchard commissioned a review "to advise the Minister on the regulatory model and drug evaluation processes that will best serve the Canadian public into the 21st century." Dr. Denis Gagnon, the Vice-Rector of Research with the University of Laval, was asked to undertake the review.



# News Release

1992-95  
December 1, 1992

## BOUCHARD ANNOUNCES CHANGES TO NAC-AIDS

OTTAWA - Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced today (World AIDS Day) the appointment of Dr. Michael O'Shaughnessy as Chairperson of the National Advisory Committee on AIDS (NAC-AIDS). Dr. O'Shaughnessy is Director of the British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS.

This announcement follows the Minister's decision to streamline the Committee by reducing the membership from 17 to 12 members (\*) while strengthening and enhancing the Committee's role and mandate in relation to the implementation of the *National AIDS Strategy*. The changes to the Committee will reflect the wider public and social dimensions of HIV/AIDS in Canada and the need for broader sector involvement.

"As a society, we have the responsibility not only to stop the spread of this disease, but also to ensure that those infected or affected receive compassionate care and support. To attain this goal, we must address the existing social and physical barriers head on," said Mr. Bouchard.

NAC-AIDS plays a crucial role in providing comprehensive advice to the federal government through the Minister of National Health and Welfare. In addition to providing guidance on emerging trends, the Committee provides recommendations on issues that fall within federal government jurisdiction and promotes collaborative initiatives and partnerships among key stakeholders working in the area of HIV and AIDS in Canada.

"The revamped NAC-AIDS is a streamlined coalition of medical experts and community activists. This group will provide expertise to assist the Government of Canada in the management of HIV and AIDS as the epidemic enters its second decade," said Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

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HIV infection and AIDS have significant health, social, economic, legal and human rights implications for Canadians.

"Canadians are aware and understand more about HIV and AIDS than they did 10 years ago. Previous members of the NAC-AIDS have made a significant contribution to the fight against AIDS, and also the education of Canadians," said Mr. Bouchard. "I thank them sincerely and know I can count on their continued support and dedication."

This announcement is made on World AIDS Day, an annual day of observance established by the World Health Organization, to expand and strengthen the worldwide effort to stop AIDS. The theme for this year is *A Community Commitment*.

- 30 -

Information:

Également disponible  
en français

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(\*) Attachments:      List of NAC-AIDS members.  
                             Terms of reference

# News Release

1992-96  
December 1, 1992

## AIDS/SEXUALITY EDUCATION STUDY - FINDINGS RELEASED

OTTAWA - Minister of National Health and Welfare, Benoît Bouchard, and the Honourable Tony Silipo, Minister of Education for Ontario and Chair of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC), today jointly announced early findings from a \$1.5 million, three-year study on AIDS/Sexuality Education.

The purpose of the study is to monitor the long-term effects on adolescents of a sample Grade 9 program in AIDS/Sexuality Education. The study will also gauge the effects of in-service programs for teachers participating in the national research project.

The early results of this study are encouraging because there is evidence that changes are occurring in students' behavioural intentions as well as in their knowledge about AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and that an adolescent's future sexual behaviour can be positively influenced by the Grade 9 program. Follow-up data over the next two years will reveal the extent of the impact of this program.

"We must do all we can to ensure that young people receive health information and skills development to make informed decisions on how to protect and preserve their health," said Mr. Bouchard. "The essence of prevention is knowledge, and from this knowledge the decision by each individual to avoid those sexual behaviours that may put him or her at risk of HIV infection."

Concern about AIDS has led school systems to introduce a variety of special programs across the country. Research indicates that such programs affect students' knowledge but there are few studies on changes in student attitudes and behaviour.

Designed and evaluated by leading health educators and researchers, the 20-hour program was field-tested in schools in Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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"We are pleased that this federal-provincial cooperative project is providing valuable information to educational jurisdictions across the country. The expense of such a longitudinal and complex study might have been beyond the resources of any single province," said Mr. Silipo.

The teacher in-service component of the project is evaluating the relative impact of two types of programs: a traditional two-day workshop and a self-directed approach. Both types of programs show gains in teacher knowledge and attitudes about sensitive issues in comparison to those in a control group.

Dr. Alan King of Queen's University, and Dr. David MacKinnon of Acadia University are leading the two teams of researchers working on the project.

The research is part of the federal government's National AIDS Strategy being funded by Health and Welfare Canada through the National AIDS Education Contribution Program and the National Health Research and Development Program. The CMEC is coordinating the project.

Information:

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# News Release

1992-97  
December 1, 1992

## **GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AIMS TO LOWER INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL-RELATED BIRTH DEFECTS**

OTTAWA - National Health and Welfare Minister Benoît Bouchard appealed today to all Canadians to seriously consider the consequences of drinking during pregnancy.

"All of us must realize that alcohol can cause birth-related disabilities that are life-long and have implications for those affected, their families and society as a whole", said Mr. Bouchard. "Fetal Alcohol Effects and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome are fully preventable disorders -- prevented by not mixing alcohol with pregnancy."

"While women bear the children, all of us bear the responsibilities", added the Minister.

The Minister made these comments today when tabling the government's response to the Parliamentary Report on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), entitled *Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: From Awareness to Prevention*.<sup>\*</sup> In October 1992, the Minister invited parents, health experts and industry representatives to participate in a national symposium to develop the basis of this response.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- ◆ The government will enhance research in the field of alcohol and pregnancy. The Minister will convene a research Symposium in the new year to encourage further research in this area.

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- ◆ More specific community action programs aimed at giving children the best start in life are being pursued under the *Brighter Futures* initiative and *Canada's Drug Strategy*, such as:
  - *Healthy Babies*, a strategy which will provide helpful information to pregnant mothers to encourage healthy pregnancies
  - Projects like *Crabtree Corners* in Vancouver which strive to increase community and individual awareness of the dangers of drinking during pregnancy.
- ◆ A public information campaign to help raise awareness and lower incidences of FAS/FAE. Examples of these initiatives, some of which will be developed with all partners including industry:
  - broadly-distributed information material
  - sponsoring an episode of "Comment ça va?" on Radio-Canada
  - pregnancy and alcohol documentation for physicians, health centres, addiction centres, etc...
- ◆ The government has entered into discussion with Prince Edward Island and British Columbia for the implementation of pilot projects on labelling alcoholic beverages.

Information:

Également disponible  
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\* On June 20, 1992, the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, Social Affairs, Seniors and the Status of Women tabled their Fifth Report entitled, *Foetal Alcohol Syndrome: A Preventable Tragedy*.



# News Release

1992-98  
December 7, 1992

## **CANADA TO PURSUE NEW ORIENTATIONS IN SOCIAL AND LABOUR MARKET POLICIES**

**OTTAWA** - The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Benoît Bouchard, today released a paper which he will table at the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Meeting of the Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee at the Ministerial Level on Social Policy* in Paris, December 8-9, 1992.

"Canada, like other countries, is facing new social and economic challenges," said Mr. Bouchard. "Our society has also changed demographically. We want to look at how to continue to give Canadians the best social policies, adapted to their realities today, both individually and collectively."

Canada's paper stresses the importance of looking at economic and social policies as two sides of the same coin. The paper sets out principles of increasing opportunity, promoting self-reliance and individual responsibility, focusing on preventative programming, and reducing the disincentives and systemic barriers in existing programs.

"The Government of Canada has already taken important steps in these directions," Minister Bouchard observed. "The *Brighter Futures* initiative focuses on preventing the conditions of risk facing young children, and the new Child Tax Benefit features an earned income supplement for low and modest income families."

The trends and themes in the Canadian paper will be developed further in a public discussion paper on social policy that will be issued by Minister Bouchard and Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Employment and Immigration.

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"The goals of opportunity, flexibility and protection recently outlined by the Prime Minister will guide our discussions with Canadians about the kind of social policies they want for themselves and their children's future," said Mr. Bouchard. "We will work together on a made-in-Canada approach, which combines the best of Canadian experience and expertise with that found among our partners around the world. I look forward to discussing these issues with other OECD countries over the next two days."

Minister Bouchard will be accompanied at the OECD meeting by Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Seniors, and Joan Smallwood, B.C. Minister of Social Services.

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**ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DECEMBER 1992**

**CANADIAN PAPER ON  
NEW ORIENTATIONS FOR SOCIAL POLICY**

**MEETING OF THE EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND  
SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL  
ON SOCIAL POLICY**

**DECEMBER 8-9, 1992**

***PARIS, FRANCE***



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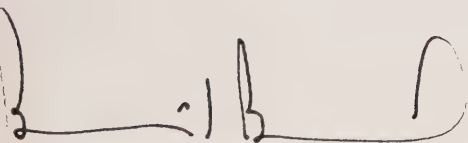
## Message from the Minister

Canada is very pleased to be participating in the OECD Ministerial level discussions on new orientations for social policy. Industrialized countries around the globe are facing difficult conditions of slower economic growth, fiscal restraint and increasing demands on social programs. The challenge for our social policy is to ensure that it continues to give Canadians the best social programs, adapted to their reality of today, individually and collectively. This can be achieved by emphasizing early intervention and prevention, that maximizes opportunities for achieving self-reliance.

Canada is very proud of its social heritage and its number one ranking in the world on the United Nations human development index. To continue to meet the needs of Canadians, we must ensure that our policies focus on the realities of today, on social investment, on greater policy coherence, on active programming, and on self-sufficiency and individual responsibility.

The Prime Minister of Canada has asked me and the Honourable Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Employment and Immigration to prepare a public discussion paper on the modernization of Canada's social programs. In partnership with other levels of government and in a dialogue with Canadians, I know that we can build on our proud social heritage to provide for the needs of Canadians into the 21st century.

I am very pleased that we have this opportunity to discuss new orientations for social policy. In sharing our viewpoints and experiences, we enhance our understanding of the challenges that face us as Ministers of Social Policy.



The Honourable Benoît Bouchard  
Minister of National Health and Welfare





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## I. INTRODUCTION

The efficacy of Canada's social and economic policies has been challenged by many of the same factors plaguing other industrialized countries. Slow productivity growth coupled with slower economic growth, rising unemployment and high levels of consumer and government debt are straining the social fabric of society. These conditions have also placed additional strain on Canada's social programs at a time when government finances are stretched to the limit.

Canadians are proud of their social safety net and their universal health care system. Health reform is not discussed specifically in this paper as it is examined in greater detail in Canada's National paper submitted in the context of the OECD health care reform project. The health care system reforms, which are being undertaken in partnership with the provinces/territories and other stakeholders, are necessary to ensure that the resources devoted to this sector produce the greatest possible health status improvement for the Canadian population. As part of these reforms, and in recognition of the important role of other determinants of health, greater emphasis is being placed on prevention and promotion initiatives. The reform of Canada's health system is intended to promote a healthy Canada, with clearer roles and responsibilities for governments, communities, providers, and individuals. This paper recognizes the linkages between a person's social and economic well-being and their health status.

The challenge for Canadian social policy is to find the means to preserve the integrity of the social safety net in ways that provide greater opportunities for people to help themselves. In some cases, programs designed to provide transitional assistance have instead limited people's prospects of leading full and active lives in society.

Canada is embarking on a review of its social policy with a view to modernizing its programs to meet the needs of Canadians into the 21st century. This process will be undertaken with the involvement of provinces and territories and the Canadian public.

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## II. CANADA'S SITUATION

In 1992, Canada was ranked first among nations according to the United Nations human development index based on life expectancy, education levels, and purchasing power. This accomplishment was the result of a traditionally-strong economy wedded to a social safety net and health care system that provides for the needs of all Canadians.

It was the 1960s and early 1970s which witnessed the creation and expansion of many of Canada's social and income security programs. These programs have contributed enormously to the quality of life of Canadians. Among Canada's achievements are: a universal health care system that enjoys widespread public support; an Unemployment Insurance program that extends income protection to practically all paid workers and provides special benefits for parents and the sick; and a long list of social programs such as social assistance and social services, employment services, training programs and family benefits.

Most notable of Canada's achievements has been a substantial decline in poverty facing Canada's seniors; the incidence of low income for elderly families declined from 20.5 percent in 1980 to 8.2 percent in 1990. The decline in elderly poverty is largely attributable to improvements in pensions and the benefits system for seniors.

### *THE WORLD IS CHANGING ...*

While it is gratifying to receive the highest ranking on the Human Development Index, such a measure is more a reflection of where a country has been. In order to retain this distinction, Canada must continue to respond to the challenges that are facing it and other nations. The forces of globalization and international competitiveness threaten traditional resource-based industries and small-scale industrial production. The prosperity of nations is threatened by slow productivity growth, limited markets, and under-utilization of its human resources. Supporting the conditions for continued prosperity remains Canada's chief economic challenge.

The forces of globalization have implications equally challenging for the nation's social environment. Canada's income security programs were established at a time

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when the assumptions of full employment, steady economic growth, and the single-earner two parent family unit more closely approximated reality. These assumptions no longer hold — the economic and socio-demographic reality has changed — and Canada's social programs must evolve to reflect these changes.

Some individuals, families, and marginalized groups are not fully participating in society and the economy, and existing programs do not consistently promote full participation. Persons lacking skills and the resources for full participation do not achieve their potential as contributing members of society. Similarly, a rewarding life is denied to those who face systemic barriers to participation, or who must deal with social problems such as family violence and substance abuse. As a caring, humane nation, Canada does not want to ignore the needs of its population in both economic and social terms.

**The socio-demographic structure of Canadian families has also undergone fundamental change.** Similar to many other industrialized countries, three major trends have emerged in the past twenty years that are unlikely to change significantly in the future: a large increase in lone parent families; a large increase in female labour force participation; and the gradual aging of the population, as birth rates decline and life expectancies increase.

**Marriage rates have fallen and divorce rates have risen, resulting in an increase in lone parent families and unattached individuals.** Families tend to be smaller, to have fewer children and to be less stable. Lone parenthood has almost doubled in 20 years from just over one in ten of all families in 1966 to almost one in five of all families today. The preponderance of single parents are women and, increasingly, young women with an incidence of low income of 60 percent compared to less than 10 percent for couples with children in 1990.

One of the most profound social developments has been the **steady increase in labour market participation of women** from under 40 percent in the 1960s to almost 60 percent in 1991. This has resulted in a concomitant increase in dual-earning families; in 1990, both parents worked outside the home in more than 70 percent of two-parent families where the husband was under age 65. This has significantly increased the demand for non-parental child care and has seen increased awareness of the need for a better balance between work and family responsibilities.



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As in other industrialized countries, **Canadian demographics are projected to change significantly.** As fertility continues to be below replacement level and the population ages, it is likely that Canada will be in a situation of population decline in 40 years. The dependency ratio — the number of people under age 15 or over age 65 as a proportion of the labour force — is forecast to be stable and low until early in the next century, with approximately 50 dependent people for every 100 people potentially working. However, the composition of the dependent population will shift from children to the elderly. Such future demographic projections imply less labour force growth and an aging of the labour force.

As the dependency ratio increases in the future, the productivity of working people is critical to maintaining and enhancing the quality of life of all Canadians. The one-earner and two-parent family, and the continuous supply of young entrants to the labour market can no longer be assumed to be the norm. New social policies and programs must recognize the increasing diversity of Canada's socio-demographic make-up.

As a result of this changed economic and socio-demographic backdrop, the problems to be addressed by social policies have also changed. Despite Canada's record of helping the disadvantaged, significant social problems remain: high levels of unemployment and poverty; dependency on government programs; and pockets of low levels of basic education and social development persist, culminating in the disengagement of individuals and marginalized groups from society and the economy.

**Unemployment** is a serious problem for a large and increasing number of Canadians. At any one time, an average of 1.4 million people were unemployed in 1991. The average unemployment rate has increased in each successive decade since the 1940s, reaching 9.5 percent in the 1980s. Much of the increase in unemployment is structural in the sense of mismatches between the existing skill-set of workers and the skill requirements of jobs.

This growing number of unemployed individuals and their families experience considerable hardship. This is particularly true for the long-term unemployed. While older workers are less likely to become unemployed than those under age 45, those who do lose their jobs are more likely to join the ranks of the long-term unemployed. In 1991, 32 percent of unemployed older workers were out of work 27 weeks or more compared to 21 percent of unemployed workers under age 45.

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Youth, on the other hand, experience disproportionately high rates of unemployment — 16.2 percent in 1991 compared to 9.0 percent for those 25 and over. Studies by the Economic Council of Canada have established that experience with the Unemployment Insurance early in a person's working life is an indicator of potential future dependence on the system.

A growing concern is that many people in the past who relied on transitional assistance such as Unemployment Insurance are becoming increasingly dependent on social assistance. The erosion of self-confidence and work skills can result in growing numbers becoming dependent on the state for their long-term welfare. Moreover, for many social assistance recipients, there has been little incentive to leave welfare, since each dollar of additional earnings often leads to an equal or sometimes greater reduction in benefits.

Canada has **high levels of educational attainment and expenditures on education**. Nevertheless, about one-fifth of Canadians are functionally illiterate; almost 30 percent of 16 to 24 year old Canadians are not fully literate, while about 45 percent are not fully numerate. Thirty percent of high school students drop out of school before graduation. This underdevelopment of human potential represents a significant barrier to adjustment to an increasingly competitive global economy. Meanwhile, the projected skill requirement for occupations in the year 2000 is forecast to rise substantially with 40 percent of all occupations requiring 16 years of education compared to 23 percent in 1986.

These trends indicate that today's youth will face increasingly high demands for skills during their years in the labour force. The one-third of 18 year old Canadians who drop out of high school will not be equipped to develop these skills. The expected increase in skill requirements means that the current educational attainment of the work force is below expected future requirements.

More is being learned about social problems and their solution. Today, more is known about the extent of family violence and its long-term effects. Children at risk have been recognized as a priority for social policy. Evaluations demonstrate how transitional programming are prudent social investments that, if carefully managed, can pay off both for society and the individual.

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### III. POLICY TRENDS INCLUDING RECENT INITIATIVES

#### *MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION*

By international standards Canada has an impressive economic record. Of the industrialized nations, Canada achieved the second highest per capita gross domestic product in 1990, the fastest rate of job creation over the last thirty years, and the third highest level of aggregate productivity in 1990. Canada ranked second only to Japan among the major industrial countries in real economic growth between 1983 and 1989 and is poised for strong growth in 1993 and beyond.

A number of framework policies have laid the foundation for the relatively strong real output and employment growth Canada will experience in the 1990s. These include tax reform, unemployment insurance reform, the creation of training boards, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the multilateral trade negotiations.

There is a growing realization among governments, the private sector and Canadians generally that more needs to be done to secure Canada's future economic and social well-being. Increasingly, there is recognition that social and economic problems are really two sides of the same coin. Recent public consultations by a national steering group on Canada's future prosperity has resulted in the report "Inventing our Future: An Action Plan for Canada's Prosperity". The Action Plan includes recommendations to promote innovation and investment in training and learning, and reducing disincentives to work. These recommendations are consistent with the key reform themes of increasing social investments in people and promoting greater self-reliance.

#### *INCREASING SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE*

The federal government recently announced **Brighter Futures**, a package of initiatives for children which adopts a preventive approach to assist young children to achieve their potential to live full and active lives. Brighter Futures includes: the ratification of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child; the new Child Tax Benefit; Canada's Action Plan for Children; and the Child Development Initiative.

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The Child Tax Benefit is regarded as one of the most important changes in Canadian social policy since the introduction of the Child Tax Credit in 1978. It consolidates the existing Family Allowances, Child Tax Credit and Dependent Child Credit into a monthly tax-free benefit, (of up to \$1,233 per child, per year) beginning in January, 1993. The maximum benefit is reduced gradually as net family income exceeds \$25,921. The Child Tax Benefit will simplify, target and enrich federal support for children and families. It will provide an additional earned income supplement of up to \$500 for low-income working families. In total, it will increase by \$2.1 billion the government's support to low- and moderate-income families over the next five years.

The Child Development Initiative supports early intervention in the lives of children who face greater-than-normal risks of poor health and nutrition, mental health problems, disability or injury, or abuse and neglect. The goal of this initiative, and of other programming under Brighter Futures, is to enable children at risk to develop into healthy and productive adults with equal opportunity to participate fully in the economy and society.

### ***PROMOTING SELF-RELIANCE***

A number of initiatives have been undertaken in recent years to address barriers to work for the unemployed and beneficiaries of some of Canada's major income security programs. Reinforcing these actions, **First Ministers** requested that a federal-provincial review be conducted of barriers to employment and training.

An early example of this type of reform was the federal **Labour Force Development Strategy**, announced in 1989. This included Unemployment Insurance reforms which began to shift resources from passive income maintenance to active employment measures. In 1991, the **Canadian Labour Force Development Board** was formed to enable all of the labour market partners — government, business, labour, social action groups and training providers — to work together to establish training priorities and promote national standards for training.

Social Assistance programs in Canada were originally conceived as a last resort safety net designed primarily for those unlikely to be able to generate sufficient earnings from employment. However, a larger portion of the social assistance caseload are now considered employable as barriers to employment can be



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overcome through active programming thereby allowing a successful re-integration into the labour market.

Since the 1980s, the federal and provincial governments have undertaken a variety of employability initiatives. Federal-provincial **Employability Agreements for Social Assistance Recipients** were established in 1985 and renewed in 1991 offer new opportunities for recipients to acquire the means to rejoin the labour force.

The Innovations branch of the Department of Employment and Immigration, in co-operation with the governments of New Brunswick and British Columbia, is funding a **Self-Sufficiency Experiment for Social Assistant Recipients**. This experiment will assess the effectiveness of earnings supplements in enabling job-ready social assistance recipients to achieve self-sufficiency. Finally, the federal government and New Brunswick recently announced **NB Works**, an intensive case-managed continuum of programs and services which will provide long-term social assistance recipients with the education and skills required to integrate into the labour force.

There has also been is a shift toward a more active programming within the social assistance system and away from strictly passive income maintenance. Provincial governments, which are responsible for the design and delivery of social assistance programs, are giving higher priority to training and employment programming for social assistance recipients, better financial incentives to increase work effort and a broader range of necessary support services such as child care.

#### IV. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

What lies ahead for Canada is the modernization of its social programs to reflect the social and economic realities facing the country to the year 2000. In a recent speech, The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney set out the broad directions for social policy reform. They are:

- Breaking the spiral of dependency by providing people with the means to more fully participate in the workforce;
- Making social programs more flexible so that they can be tailored to meet different needs; and

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- Maintaining and strengthening income support for those who are not able to work.

To attain these objectives, Canada must vigorously pursue new orientations to its social and labour market policies. The Prime Minister of Canada has asked the Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Minister of Employment and Immigration to prepare a major public discussion paper on new directions for social policy in Canada.

Chief among the orientations on which the discussion paper will focus is social investment. Remedial approaches can be very costly — both in human and economic terms. Preventive approaches seek early intervention where there is the prospect of a return to the individual and society. Social investment at times of transition — from school to work or from unemployment to re-employment — can help to prevent long-term dependency on the state.

A social investment orientation is implicit in education and training policies. As recognized in Canada's paper presented at the 1991 OECD Conference on "Towards Coherence", reducing social dependency must be a long-term investment in the future of individuals and not a short-term immediate response to chronic conditions.

As a corollary to a social investment orientation, social policies must also be fiscally sustainable and operate within existing fiscal constraints. This orientation can be achieved in the longer-term by targeting scarce resources towards social investments that reduce future long-term dependency.

Greater coherence and integration between policies and programs are essential in assuring the best possible results from the use of scarce resources. What this requires is a flexible system of public programs that is people-oriented.

Progress towards solving social problems will increasingly depend on partnerships between orders of government, the private and public sectors and between the individual and the state. No partner can be accorded the status of omniscient provider. The contributions of each partner — be it government or employer — needs to be focused on the issue at hand in a collective and coordinated effort.



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Partnerships also involve greater individual responsibility. There are mutual obligations and responsibilities implicit in relations between the state and the individual. As a two-way relationship, government should provide support with the understanding that individuals should take advantage of the opportunities such support provides. However, this does not mean the state relinquishes itself of the responsibility to provide support for those who cannot support themselves, such as the severely disabled.

As challenging as reorienting social policies may appear, the reorientation of expectations remains the most formidable. There must be a re-examination of values to focus more on achieving equality of opportunity, not on inequality of incomes alone.

It is important that the reorientation of social policy be forward looking and not be caught in a debate on yesterday's solutions to yesterday's problems. For example, the long-standing proposal for a comprehensive guaranteed annual income (GAI) for all members of society fails to recognize that income support is not the solution to the root problems faced by many of those who find themselves in need of support. Moreover, a GAI is inconsistent with a life cycle approach that tailors the range of support available to best meet the needs of the individual.

Realizing a profound reorientation of Canada's social policy will not be achieved overnight. The objective is not to dismantle the heritage of our social traditions but rather to build on these achievements with new preventive and active approaches. Implementation of reforms must be gradual. It will follow a process of forming consensus on the nature of our problems and potential approaches for their solution. The outcome will be a made-in-Canada approach that combines the best of Canadian experience and expertise with that found among our partners around the world.

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## **V. CONCLUSION**

The directions being taken in Canadian social policy are remarkably consistent with those of other OECD countries. Increasing the coherence of our economic, social and labour market policies remains a priority. In actively pursuing new directions in our social programs, Canada welcomes the opportunity to share its experience and learn from other countries' experience and expertise. Beyond this international collaboration, the Government of Canada is intent on pursuing with Canadians and other levels of government a process for reviewing our social policy heritage to make it vital and relevant to the Canadian society of the future.



# News Release

1992-99  
December 11, 1992

## RECOMBINANT CLOTTING FACTOR VIII LICENSED IN CANADA

**OTTAWA** - The Health Protection Branch (HPB) of Health and Welfare Canada has issued a license for the first genetically engineered blood clotting factor.

The product, whose licensure follows several months of collaboration between HPB and the US Food and Drug Administration in the review of its safety and effectiveness, represents a significant milestone in the prevention and control of excessive bleeding in patients with Hemophilia A. Recombinant antihemophilic factor received its license on December 10, 1992 in both Canada and the United States.

Hemophilia A is a hereditary disorder in which the blood clotting protein factor VIII is deficient or missing. Affected patients are unable to form adequate blood clots which can result in serious or life-threatening bleeding. Traditionally patients with Hemophilia A have been treated with blood clotting factors derived from human plasma.

The availability of this recombinant product will provide a new treatment option for hemophiliacs while removing even the theoretical risk of disease transmission which exists with products derived from human plasma.

The recombinant antihemophilic factor, to be distributed by Baxter Corporation of Mississauga, Ontario, is produced in modified animal cells grown in culture to express the human factor VIII, which can then be purified.



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Like all biological drugs, both the manufacturing and quality control processes will be subject to ongoing inspection.

Recombinant antihemophilic factor is one of several breakthrough drugs to be given priority review (fast-tracking) by HPB.

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Également disponible  
en français



# News Release

1992-100  
December 11, 1992

## **ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT'S (OECD) MEETING ON SOCIAL POLICY IS OVER**

OTTAWA - Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, commented today on the press release issued following the conclusion of the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee ministerial level on social policy* in Paris.

During discussions on new orientations for social policy, the Minister and his international counterparts emphasized that a fundamental goal of any social policy must be to empower individuals, to enable them to exert greater control over their own lives.

"We need to promote greater equality of opportunity by removing the barriers people face in participating fully in society and the workplace. To reduce dependency, we must shift away from passive maintenance programs and move toward active programming, where individuals are provided with the means to help themselves," said Mr. Bouchard.

Participants at the meeting agreed that social policy and program approaches should seek to avoid long-term dependency, and, instead, maximize human potential and increase personal dignity and choice, thereby helping individuals to succeed in the labour market and in all aspects of life.



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Mr. Bouchard noted that many of the views expressed by OECD countries will be considered in the upcoming review of Canada's social policy. Minister Bouchard and his colleague, Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Employment and Immigration, will release in the New Year a public discussion paper on social policy in Canada.

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en français

# News Release

1992-101  
December 11, 1992

## **ALLERGY ALERT - PRESENCE OF PEANUT BUTTER IN WALEECO DAINTY FILLED CANDIES**

**OTTAWA** - The Health Protection Branch (HPB) of Health and Welfare Canada, is warning consumers **allergic to peanuts** not to consume Waleeco Dainty Filled Candies imported from the United States by Morris National Inc. of Montreal.

These candies which are sold in a 900 g package may contain a peanut butter filling which is not declared on the product label. Approximately 6,000 packages were distributed across Canada.

This product is considered a health risk **ONLY** for those individuals who have an allergy to peanuts. To date, there has been no report of an adverse reaction associated with the consumption of this product.

The Canadian importer, Morris National Inc., is voluntarily withdrawing the product from distribution.

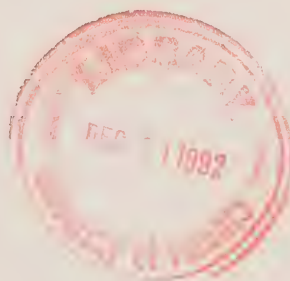
HPB is monitoring the effectiveness of the recall.

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### Information:

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en français



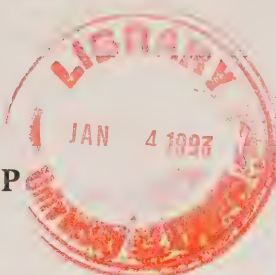
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# News Release

1992-102  
December 15, 1992

## **RESEARCH, PREVENTION AND PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES TO ADDRESS BREAST CANCER**

**TORONTO** - "The federal government recognizes that breast cancer is a national challenge and that research, prevention and partnership initiatives are needed to help tackle this disease," Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, said today in Toronto during the announcement of the establishment of a Breast Cancer Research Challenge Fund. Madame Monique Vézina, Minister of State for Seniors and Mary Collins, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, also made simultaneous announcements in Montreal and Calgary.

The federal government will contribute \$20 million from Health and Welfare Canada and the Medical Research Council over five years to the establishment of a Breast Cancer Research Challenge Fund and will encourage business and industrial sectors, non-government organizations and citizens to match this financial commitment.

Health and Welfare Canada will also work with its provincial and territorial partners as well as the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, the Medical Research Council in convening a National Consensus Workshop to address research, screening and treatment priorities.

Another \$2.3 million will be channelled into the following:

- continued support and coordination of provincial breast cancer screening activities;
- support for activities to foster uniform, high standards of care across Canada; and,
- support for activities which enhance continuing education and training of health professionals in the area of breast cancer in Canada.

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Finally, the federal government will contribute \$2.7 million over five years to five existing cancer centres or other health care institutions across Canada to develop Breast Cancer Information Projects. The projects should reflect their own unique approach to communicate state-of-the-art, user-friendly information, on prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and all aspects of follow-up care to other cancer centres and health care institutions, women, their families and health practitioners. The projects will communicate at a regional and national level. Each project will also be evaluated by both patients and health professionals.

"Governments, non-governmental organizations, health professionals, service provider and consumer groups must work together for progress to be realized in the fight against breast cancer," said Mr. Bouchard.

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en français

**For further information:**

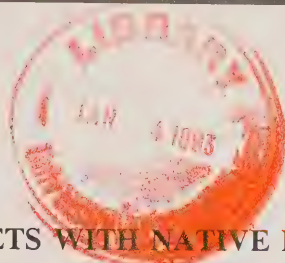
Dr. Phillip Mickelson  
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**For media enquiries only:**

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# News Release

1992-105  
December 16, 1992



## **BENOÎT BOUCHARD MEETS WITH NATIVE LEADERS TO DISCUSS THE CRITICAL PROBLEM OF SUICIDE IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES**

**OTTAWA** - Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare, is meeting with native leaders today to discuss the critical problem of suicide in native communities.

Native leaders from across Canada as well as individuals who work in the area of suicide prevention are meeting to review the current situation and to discuss the potential for immediate action and longer term strategies.

Through the "Brighter Futures" initiative announced in May 1992, the Government of Canada is committed to spending \$145 million over five years on the Mental Health/Child Development component for Inuit and Indian people living on reserves. This money will assist First Nations and Inuit communities in planning community-based and community-managed mental health and child development programs aimed at strengthening the mental health of families, children and communities.

Suicide rates in native communities are up to three times higher than the national average and up to six times higher for teens and young adults. "Today I have an opportunity to listen to those most closely involved in this issue and we will continue to work together to address this problem," said Minister Bouchard. "This tragic loss of human life needs to be stopped and the means to assist native communities in the healing process must be found."

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Également disponible  
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# news release

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Date December 17, 1992  
For release 92-42

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN TO NEW IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

OTTAWA -- Royal Assent was given today to Bill C-86, legislation tabled by the Hon. Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, to streamline and improve management of Canada's immigration and refugee determination system.

The legislation provides a new legal framework to manage more effectively numbers and categories of immigrants coming to Canada in line with social and economic needs, maintain the integrity of the immigration system through better enforcement and control, and improve the efficiency of the refugee status determination system. Implementation will begin January 31, 1993.

" I am very pleased, and Canadians too should be pleased, that this legislation is now in place. Since Bill C-86 was introduced last year, it has received extensive study by Committees of the House of Commons and Senate, who heard from organizations representing millions of Canadians," said Mr. Valcourt.

" I am satisfied that the new legislation, as amended by the legislative process, will help ensure that immigration contributes to Canada's economic prosperity, provide speedier reunification of families, better protect our borders against criminals, and maintain our proud tradition of providing humanitarian assistance to those who need it most," the Minister added.

Concurrent with the amendments to the Immigration Act coming into force, regulations consequent to the new legislation will be the subject of consultations to take place early in the new year.

For further information:

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"Je suis très heureux, et les Canadiens et les Canadiennes devraient l'être aussi, de l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle loi. Le projet de loi C-86 déposé l'année dernière a fait l'objet d'une étude approfondie par les comités de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat, auxquels des organisations représentant des millions de Canadiens et de Canadiennes ont présenté leurs observations", a déclaré M. Valcourt.

"Je suis convaincu que grâce à la nouvelle loi l'immigration contribuera à la prospérité économique du Canada, la réunion des familles sera accélérée et nous pourrions mieux empêcher les criminels de franchir nos frontières ainsi que maintenir notre tradition d'aide humanitaire en faveur de ceux qui en ont le plus besoin, dont nous sommes fiers", a ajouté le Ministre.

En même temps que les modifications apportées à la Loi sur l'immigration, un ensemble de nouvelles dispositions réglementaires feront l'objet de consultations au début de la nouvelle année.

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Pour renseignements :

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# communiqué

Date Le 17 décembre 1992  
92-42  
Pour publication

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

## LA NOUVELLE LOI SUR L'IMMIGRATION REÇOIT LA SANCTION ROYALE

OTTAWA -- Le projet de loi C-86 visant à simplifier et à améliorer la gestion du programme concernant les immigrants et les réfugiés, déposé par M. Bernard Valcourt, Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration du Canada, a reçu la sanction royale aujourd'hui.

Avec les nouvelles dispositions législatives, il sera possible de mieux contrôler, en fonction des besoins sociaux et économiques du Canada, le nombre et les catégories d'immigrants qui viennent s'établir, d'empêcher les abus et les fraudes grâce à une amélioration des mesures d'exécution de la Loi et de contrôle ainsi que de rendre plus efficace le processus de reconnaissance du statut de réfugié. La mise en oeuvre débutera le 31 janvier 1993.

# News Release



1992-106  
December 18, 1992

## INCREASES ANNOUNCED IN CANADA PENSION PLAN BENEFITS

**OTTAWA** - Effective January 1, 1993, benefits will increase for over 2.8 million Canada Pension Plan recipients. The annual adjustment, which this year is 1.8 percent, is based on increases in the Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada's cost-of-living measure.

There will also be increases for people who become eligible for Canada Pension Plan benefits in 1993. These rates are increased each year to keep benefits in line with general increases in salaries and wages.

For those who become eligible for benefits in 1993, the maximum monthly retirement pension at age 65 will be \$667.36. Contributors may choose to begin receiving their retirement pension as early as age 60 or as late as age 70. Depending on the option chosen, amounts will be reduced for pensions beginning before age 65, and will be increased for those beginning after age 65.

The maximum payment for a person becoming eligible for a disability pension in 1993 will be \$812.85 per month, while benefits for children of disabled contributors and orphans of deceased contributors will be \$157.48 per month, per child.

Maximum benefits paid on behalf of contributors who die in 1993 will be \$372.11 for surviving spouses under age 65 and \$400.42 for surviving spouses aged 65 and over.

The maximum lump sum death benefit payable in respect of contributors who die in 1993 will be \$3,340.

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Canada Pension Plan benefits are based on a person's earnings for the period during which that person could have contributed to the Plan. There are yearly minimum and maximum earning levels between which people contribute. For 1993 these levels are \$3,300 and \$33,400 respectively. Employees will contribute a maximum of \$752.50 during 1993; the maximum employer's contribution is the same amount and self-employed persons will contribute a maximum of \$1,505.

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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### CANADA PENSION PLAN (CPP) BENEFITS

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is used to calculate increases for recipients of **existing** CPP benefits according to the following formula:

$$\text{CPP Indexation Factor} = \frac{(\text{CPI figures for November 91 to October 92}) \div 12}{(\text{CPI figures for November 90 to October 91}) \div 12}$$

$$= \frac{(127.0 + 126.4 + 127.0 + 127.1 + 127.5 + 127.6 + 127.8 + 128.1 + 128.4 + 128.4 + 128.3 + 128.5) \div 12}{(121.9 + 121.8 + 125.0 + 125.0 + 125.5 + 125.5 + 126.1 + 126.7 + 126.8 + 126.9 + 126.7 + 126.5) \div 12}$$
$$= \frac{127.7}{125.4} = 1.018 = 1.8\%$$

For example, the CPP retirement pension is increased as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$636.11 \text{ (1992 retirement pension)} \times 1.018 \\ & = \$647.56 \text{ (1993 retirement pension)} \end{aligned}$$

The CPP retirement rate for **new** recipients (for people who become eligible for benefits in 1993) is calculated using the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE), which is provided by Revenue Canada. While existing CPP benefits are indexed each year to the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index, the YMPE is increased using the **Average Industrial Aggregate** for Canada. This is done to ensure that the YMPE increases at the same level as general increases in salaries and wages.

The maximum CPP retirement pension at age 65 for **new** recipients is calculated using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{New CPP retirement pension (maximum)} &= 25\% \text{ of } 1/12\text{th of the average YMPE for the current and previous two years} \\ &= .25 \times 1/12 \times \$32,033^* = \$667.36 \end{aligned}$$

\*Note: Average YMPE for the current and previous two years =  $(\$33,400 + \$32,200 + \$30,500) \div 3 = \$32,033$





# news release

Date

For release

December 30, 1992  
92-44

## Valcourt announces new visa requirements

Ottawa -- Bernard Valcourt, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced the immediate requirement of a transit visa for persons travelling on flights of their national airlines which make refuelling stops in Canada.

The Minister said that, "In future, anyone on a flight that has a scheduled refuelling stop in Canada who normally requires a visa to visit Canada will need a visa to transit Canada on these flights. This visa will be issued at no cost to the traveller."

"Imposing a visa is a studied decision taken because it is an effective way to manage our immigration program by controlling a source of abuse", said the Minister. "Alternatives have been explored and this measure is the only viable option. Inaction only breeds further abuse that eventually penalizes genuine refugees and the Canadian tax payer."

Visa policy is used to facilitate the movement of legitimate travellers, as well as to control illegal migration. The Canadian embassy in Moscow will be provided with additional resources so that genuine transit passenger will be given prompt service.

Passengers on Moscow/Havana flights, which refuel in Gander, have increasingly used the airport to seek entry to Canada. Between April 1 and December 11, 1992, 1,971 passengers claimed refugee status during refuelling stops. Of these, 83 per cent were visa exempt passengers. The extent of this issue can be illustrated by the number of passengers who made claims from two recent flights at this same airport: 87 on November 9 and 111 on December 9.

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Immigration Enforcement  
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Immigration  
André Labelle  
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Des passagers à bord d'avions qui vont de Moscou à La Havane et qui se ravitaillent en carburant à Gander cherchent de plus en plus à entrer au Canada par l'aéroport de Gander. Entre le 1<sup>er</sup> avril et le 11 décembre 1992, 1 971 passagers ont demandé le statut de réfugié au cours d'escalades de ravitaillement. De ce nombre, 83 p. 100 étaient dispensés du visa. Pour illustrer l'ampleur de la tendance, signalons que 87 et 111 passagers étaient à bord d'avions ayant fait escale à Gander récemment, soit respectivement le 9 novembre et le 9 décembre, et qu'ils ont présenté une revendication du statut de réfugié.

- 30 -

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Affaires publiques	Immigration	André Labelle
		(819) 953-6951
Exécution de la Loi	Gordon Barnett	(819) 994-1913

«La décision d'exiger un visa a été prise après mûre réflexion; elle nous permettra d'administrer efficacement le programme d'immigration en contrôlant une source d'abus, a fait savoir le Ministre. D'autres solutions ont été envisagées, mais celle-ci est l'unique qui puisse être appliquée. Ne rien faire aurait pour effet d'encourager d'autres abus qui viendront léser les réfugiés authentiques et les contribuables canadiens.»

Le politique relative aux visas sert à faciliter le mouvement des voyageurs en règle et à contrôler les clandestins. L'ambassade du Canada à Moscou obtiendra des ressources additionnelles afin que le passager authentique en transit reçoive sans tarder les services voulus.

# communiqué

Date  
Pour publication

Le 30 décembre 1992  
92-44

## Bernard Valcourt annonce de nouvelles exigences relatives aux visas

-- Bernard Valcourt, ministre de l'Emploi et de

l'Immigration, a annoncé aujourd'hui l'imposition

immédiate d'un visa de transit dans le cas des

personnes voyageant à bord d'un avion de leur compagnie

aérienne nationale qui fait des escales de

ravitaillement en carburant au Canada.

Le Ministre a indiqué que dorénavant les

personnes qui doivent habituellement être munies d'un

visa pour séjourner au Canada et qui voyageront à bord

d'un avion devant faire escale au Canada pour se

ravitailier en carburant devront également posséder un

visa pour transiter au Canada à bord de cet avion.

# News Release

1992-107  
December 18, 1992

## OLD AGE SECURITY PENSIONS GOING UP IN JANUARY

**OTTAWA** - The new rate for the federal Old Age Security pension, paid to people 65 years old and over, will be \$378.95 per month from January to March 1993. This is an increase of \$0.76 per month over the previous quarter.

Other benefits will also increase for the January to March 1993 period. The maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) will increase to \$450.34 (from \$449.44) per month for a single person and for a married person whose spouse **does not** receive the Old Age Security pension or a Spouse's Allowance. For each married person whose spouse also receives an Old Age Security pension and for a married person whose spouse receives a Spouse's Allowance, the maximum will increase to \$293.34 (from \$292.75) per month.

The maximum Spouse's Allowance (SPA), paid to people between 60 and 64 with a limited income who are married to GIS recipients, will be \$672.29 (up from \$670.94) per month.

The maximum Widowed Spouse's Allowance (WSPA), paid only to low-income widowed persons aged 60 to 64 who reside in Canada and meet the basic residence requirements, will be \$742.20 (up from \$740.71) per month.

The Old Age Security Act provides for benefit increases every three months by a factor based on increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Statistics Canada's cost-of-living measure.

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Information:

Tom Kelly  
Health and Welfare Canada  
(613) 957-2806

Également disponible  
en français



Government  
of Canada

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du Canada

Canada





## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### OLD AGE SECURITY (OAS) BENEFITS

The federal government started to index OAS benefits on a quarterly basis in 1973 as a way of providing seniors with a quick response to increases in the rate of inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), Statistics Canada's cost-of-living measure, is used to calculate the increases. This is an effective way of maintaining the purchasing power of OAS benefits. This means when the cost of living is increasing at a higher rate, the OAS benefit increase will also be higher. Conversely, when the cost of living increase is lower, the OAS benefit increase will also be lower.

The increase in OAS benefits for the January to March 1993 quarter is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{OAS} & & (\text{CPI figures for August to October 1992}) \div 3 \\ \text{Indexation} & = & \text{-----} \\ \text{Factor} & & (\text{CPI figures for May to July 1992}) \div 3 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{(128.4 + 128.3 + 128.5) \div 3}{(127.8 + 128.1 + 128.4) \div 3} = 1.002$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Basic OAS} & & \\ \text{pension for} & & \\ \text{January to} & = \$378.19 \text{ (previous quarter OAS pension)} \times 1.002 = \$378.95 \\ \text{March 1993} & & \\ \text{quarter} & & \end{array}$$

Recipients who have questions about their OAS benefits should contact the nearest Income Security Programs Branch office of Health and Welfare Canada.

# news release

Date            December 31, 1992

For release    92 - 43

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**Commissioner Reappointed**

Ottawa - Employment and Immigration Minister Bernard Valcourt today announced the reappointment, by Order-in-Council, of Fernand Boudreau as Commissioner of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) representing workers. The appointment is effective December 11, 1992.

This is Mr. Boudreau's second five-year term as Commissioner (Workers). He joined CEIC in 1987 after serving as the president of the Montreal Labour Council since 1984.

- 3 0 -

For information:    David Ward  
                              (819) 994-6208

Biographical notes are attached.

FERNAND BOUDREAU

Born: November 1939

Education:

- B.A., University of Montreal
- B.sp.pol.sc., University of Quebec in Montreal

Professional Experience:

December 11, 1987 to present

Commissioner for Workers, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

December 1974 to December 1987

Secretary-Treasurer, Local 375 (Montreal), International Longshoremen's Association

1965-1974

Longshoreman

1963-1964

Staff representative, Local 298, Service Employees International Union

1959-1962

Pastry-cook - baker

Organized Labour Activities

The Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL)

Served as Vice-President (1982-1985) and held several positions on many of its committees (1975-1987)

Montreal Labour Council

Served as President (1984-1987), held the position of Treasurer (1976-1983) and was a member of the Executive Committee (1975-1987)

Other

Member of a board of referees, representing insured workers (1978-1985)

Member of the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council (1984-1987)

FERNAND BOUDREAU

Né : Novembre 1939

Études :

- Baccalauréat es Arts, Université de Montréal
- Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences politiques, Université du Québec à Montréal

Expérience professionnelle :

Depuis le 11 décembre 1987

Commissaire (travailleurs et travailleuses), Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada

Décembre 1974 à décembre 1987

Secrétaire-trésorier, Section locale 375 (Montréal), Association internationale des débauchés

1965-1974

Débaucheur

1963-1964

Représentant syndical, Section locale 298, Union des employés de service

1959-1962

Pâtissier-boulangier

Activités syndicales

Fédération des travailleurs et travailleuses du Québec (F.T.Q.)

Occupe le poste de vice-président (1982-1985) et fait partie de nombreux comités de la FTQ (1975-1987)

Conseil des travailleurs et travailleuses du Montréal métropolitain (CTM-FTQ)

Président (1984-1987), trésorier (1976-1983) et membre du Comité exécutif (1975-1987)

Autres

Membre représentant les personnes assurées au Conseil arbitral (1978-1985)

Membre du Conseil consultatif canadien de l'emploi et de l'immigration (1984-1987)

Notice biographique ci-annexée.

(819) 994-6208

Renseignements: David Ward

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Il s'agit, pour M. Boudreau, d'un deuxième mandat de cinq ans. M. Boudreau a joint les rangs de la CEIC en 1987 après avoir fait fonction de président du Conseil des travailleurs et travailleuses du Montréal métropolitain depuis 1984.

Ottawa - Le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, M. Bernard Valcourt, a annoncé aujourd'hui le renouvellement du mandat, par décret, de M. Fernand Boudreau au titre de commissaire pour les travailleurs et travailleuses de la Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada (CEIC). Cette décision prend effet le 11 décembre 1992.

Renouvellement du mandat d'un commissaire

DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

92 - 43

Pour publication

Le 31 décembre 1992

Date

communiqué







A1  
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# news release

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Date December 31, 1992

For release 92-45

Valcourt announces changes to attract skilled  
immigrants

Ottawa - The Honourable Bernard Valcourt today announced a change to the immigrant selection system. The change ensures that Canada will meet its 1993 target for Independent immigrants. These immigrants are selected on the basis of their job skills or job creating investment plans.

"The change I have announced today is one more step toward enhancing the benefits that the immigration program brings to Canada," said Minister Valcourt.

In 1993, some 41,000 Independent immigrants will come to Canada, along with their dependants. Of these, some 33,500 will be skilled workers (including assisted relatives) with qualifications presently in critical need nation-wide.

" These persons will have met the selection criteria and will bring job skills that contribute to the prosperity of Canada as a whole and to particular provinces," said the Minister. "Another 7,500 business immigrants will be admitted because their business acumen and investments will create jobs for Canadians."

To ensure that the immigration planning target is met, the value of the 'demographic factor' is being increased, effective January 1, 1993, from five to eight points. This change will ensure that a sufficient number of highly skilled independent candidates are able to obtain the immigration selection points they need to qualify for a visa.

The 'demographic factor' operates like a bonus. It is raised or lowered in order to match the number of Independent immigrants who pass the selection test with the targets contained in the levels plan. The factor has been raised or lowered from time to time, depending on how many independent immigrants Canada

wants to attract in relation to announced targets. Changes in Bill C-86 will provide for more effective management of immigration levels in years to come.

As was announced on December 4, 1992, the 1993 immigration plan calls for the acceptance of 250,000 immigrants. In addition to the 41,000 heads of family in the Independent category (33,500 skilled workers and assisted relatives and 7,500 business immigrants,) along with 63,000 spouses and other accompanying dependants, there will be 100,000 immigrants admitted because of close family ties, 44,000 Refugees and 2,000 Retirees.

For further information:

Justin de Beaucamp  
Minister's Office  
(819) 994-2482

Meyer Burstein  
Strategic Policy  
(819) 994-6346

Carolyn Hackland  
Public Affairs  
(819) 953-0910

de la catégorie des immigrants indépendants qui auront  
satisfait aux critères de sélection  
(33 500 travailleurs et travailleuses qualifiés et  
parents aidés ainsi que 7 500 gens d'affaires) et des  
63 000 conjoints et autres personnes à charge les  
accompagnant, on admettra 100 000 immigrants parce  
qu'ils ont des parents proches au Canada,  
44 000 réfugiés et 2 000 retraités.

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# Renseignements :

Justin de Beaucamp  
Cabinet du Ministre  
(819) 994-2482

Meyer Burstein  
Politique stratégique  
(819) 994-6346

Carolyn Hackland  
Affaires publiques  
(819) 953-0910

Tel qu'annoncé le 4 décembre dernier, le plan d'immigration pour 1993 prévoit l'acceptation de 250 000 immigrants. En plus des 41 000 chefs de famille

Les niveaux d'immigration à l'avenir. dispositions qui permettront de gérer plus efficacement annoncées. Le projet de loi C-86 contient des que le Canada entend accueillir en fonction des cibles l'occasion selon le nombre d'immigrants indépendants le plan d'immigration. Il est augmenté ou abaissé à critères de sélection corresponde au nombre prévu dans nombre d'immigrants indépendants qui répondent aux une prime. Il est augmenté ou abaissé de façon que le Le facteur démographique est en quelque sorte

relativement au visa. hautement qualifiées obtiendront les points nécessaires s'assurer qu'un nombre suffisant de requérants 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1993. Grâce à ce changement, on pourra démographique» passera de cinq à huit à compter du nombre de points attribués pour le «facteur Pour que l'objectif prévu soit atteint, le

les Canadiennes.» permettront de créer des emplois pour les Canadiens et sens des affaires et de leurs investissements qui d'affaires immigrants seront admis en raison de leur particulier, a précisé M. Valcourt. De plus, 7 500 gens favoriseront la prospérité du Canada et de provinces en sélection et posséderont des compétences qui «ces personnes répondront aux critères de



# communiqué

Date Le 31 décembre 1992  
Pour publication 92-45

Monsieur Valcourt annonce des changements en vue  
d'attirer des immigrants qualifiés

M. Bernard Valcourt a annoncé aujourd'hui un changement à la formule de sélection des immigrants. Ce changement permettra au Canada d'admettre le nombre effectivement prévu d'immigrants indépendants pour 1993. Ces immigrants sont choisis en fonction de leurs compétences professionnelles ou de leurs plans d'investissement créateurs d'emplois.

«Le changement que j'ai annoncé aujourd'hui constitue une autre mesure pour rendre le programme d'immigration plus profitable pour le Canada», a déclaré le Ministre.

En 1993, quelque 41 000 immigrants indépendants viendront s'établir au Canada avec des personnes à leur charge. De ce nombre, quelque 33 500 seront des travailleurs et travailleuses qualifiés (incluant des parents aidés) dont les compétences sont impérieusement en demande à l'échelle du pays.









